

Warrior  
on the  
walls  
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# THE JERUSALEM POST

Vol. LV, No. 16675 Monday, November 16, 1987 • Heshvan 24, 5748 • Rabia Awal 26, 1408 NIS 1.05 (Eilat NIS 0.90)

EIGHT PAGES  
FROM SUNDAY'S  
**The New York Times**  
WEEKLY REVIEW  
INSIDE TODAY

## IBA journalists seek arbitration for strike

By JEFF BLACK  
For The Jerusalem Post  
Israel Broadcast Authority journalists last night seemed to be searching for a way to end their five-week strike without losing face. The journalists sent an urgent letter to IBA Director-General Uri Porat calling for immediate arbitration, offering in return, the resumption of normal broadcasts.

Strike committee spokesman Zvi Goren said that the journalists' earlier arbitration proposal had not been based on this law, but was rather a call for private arbitration. He said the journalists had been unaware of the option provided by the 1957 law until they asked Berenson to examine the issue. Goren was adamant that the journalists' new demand was not an admission of the strike's failure.

## Hospitals worried; 10,000 nurses threaten to work less

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Post Science and Health Reporter  
The country's government, voluntary and Kupat Holim Clalit hospitals are due to suffer a heavy blow starting tomorrow if the 10,000 hospital nurses carry out a threat to work only 36 instead of 40 hours a week.

The Health Ministry says if the nurses insist on working only 36 hours without accepting the proffered overtime rate, the ministry will consider hiring nurses from private agencies to fill the gap. A shorter work week could reduce the admittance of patients in all the hospitals by some 25 per cent.

## 'Girl fights for life after eating privately imported smoked fish

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Post Science and Health Reporter  
A 17-year-old girl from Ashkelon was last night fighting for her life after eating a piece of smoked whitefish that had been brought in recently by a relative returning from Brooklyn.

The Ashkelon girl was taken to Barzilai Hospital in that town last week and her difficult breathing was confirmed as a symptom of botulism. Dr. Alma Avni, head of the Health Ministry's department of public health, last night warned the public not to touch any canned or smoked food, especially fish, that has been brought to Israel by personal import.

## Tehiya on verge of split; Eitan list defeated

By DVORAH GETZLER  
Post Knesset Reporter  
TEL AVIV.—Tehiya, the right-wing party that was touted as a "party of renaissance" when it was estab-



Eitan (Harati)

lished nine years ago as a split away from Menachem Begin's Herut, seemed to be on the verge of splitting last night. In a confrontation between two lists for the composition of the party's central committee, Rafael Eitan's Tzomet list was narrowly defeated in the party's council meeting at the Obel Shem Hall here.

Of the 241 votes cast, the list put forward by the party secretariat and drawn up by leader Yuval Ne'eman, reaped 133. Eitan's counter list, largely aimed at weakening the power of MK Geula Cohen in the party's senior echelons, took 108. Eitan, obviously disappointed, told journalists that he would call together the leadership of his Tzomet faction to decide on his next move. It is widely believed in the party that he will declare himself a one-man faction for the remainder of the Knesset term, which would, in effect, split the party. Polls have been showing Tehiya to be a main competitor to the Likud for the right-wing vote.

Ne'eman told the council after the vote that he hoped it would end factionalism within Tehiya. He took a swipe at party secretary-general Gideon Altschuler, a man whom many claim Ne'eman built up to his present position, and accused him of attempting to destroy the party by conspiring with Eitan over the rival list.



Cohen (Auerbach)

## ANNUAL INFLATION RATE NOW 15.5%

## Devaluation possibility recedes with low index

By AVI TEMKIN  
Post Economic Reporter  
Chances of an immediate devaluation of the shekel diminished yesterday after the announcement that the Consumer Price Index (CPI) had climbed 1.5 per cent in October, markedly below previous estimates. It was the lowest inflation figure for October since 1970.

Both Finance Minister Moshe Nissim and Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar expressed support for the stability of the exchange rate, saying there was no point in endangering this stability through a devaluation. But the Manufacturers' Association yesterday called for an immediate devaluation. The association's director-general, Arnon Tiberg, said inflation in Israel was still much higher than abroad, and added: "We need a rate of exchange that reflects this."

Only 0.7 per cent. These two items alone were expected to drive up the CPI by about 1 per cent. But they contributed only 0.4 per cent to the rise in the index, less than a third of the total. Yesterday's figures showed that prices of fresh produce declined by 11 per cent in the first 10 months of the year. The highest price increases — 6.8 per cent — last month were registered in clothing and footwear, reflecting the beginning of the winter season. These prices, however, have increased by only 2.2 per cent since the beginning of the year.

## Top Egyptian here tonight to mark Sadat visit

Post Diplomatic Correspondent  
Former Egyptian premier Mustafa Khalil arrives in Israel tonight to participate in a number of events marking the 10th anniversary of the late President Anwar Sadat's historic visit to Israel.

The announcement of Khalil's arrival took Israeli officials by surprise over the weekend after Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Mohammed Bassiouny early last week informed the Foreign Ministry that Khalil would not be coming for "health reasons."

Recent visit there. Khalil is the number 2 figure in Egypt's ruling party and the chairman of the board of the Arab International Bank. During his three-day visit here, Khalil is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Shamir, Foreign Minister Peres, Defence Minister Rabin, Minister without Portfolio Ezer Weizman and Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee chairman Abba Eban. Khalil will also participate in a peace symposium in Herzliya and give a lecture at Haifa University.

## N. Yemen -- number 5 to renew ties with Cairo

CAIRO (Reuters). — North Yemen restored full diplomatic ties with Egypt yesterday. It was the fifth Arab state to resume normal relations with Cairo following an Arab League summit last week that left individual states free to decide on relations with

Egypt. Kuwait, Morocco, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have also restored relations broken in 1979 after Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel.

The head of North Yemen's diplomatic mission in Cairo, Motahar Mohamed Motahar, met Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Maguid to relay the message from Sanaa. Only Oman, Sudan and Somalia retained full relations with Egypt after 1979, but Jordan and Djibouti subsequently renewed their ties in 1984 and 1986, respectively.

## 'Anne Pollard is dying,' family member says

By WOLF BLITZER  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
WASHINGTON.—Anne Henderson-Pollard, the ailing wife of convicted Israeli spy Jonathan Jay Pol-

lard, appears to be dying, according to a family member who spent the weekend visiting her in prison. Jonathan Pollard's sister, Carol, was speaking after a visit to the U.S. federal prison in Lexington, Kentucky, where 27-year-old Anne is serving a five-year sentence for illegal possession of classified documents.

phone interview with The Jerusalem Post. "She cannot concentrate. She has difficulty walking. She is in constant pain on the left side of her body."

She couldn't focus on me. She's just rambling on." Carol Pollard, who works as a medical secretary at a New Haven, Connecticut, hospital, said that her sister-in-law sat with her head on a table. "I had to place my head on the table in order to establish eye contact with her," she said. "She's in constant pain, always bent over with her arms around her stomach."

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in Gaza  
DISCUSSION/SLIDE  
PRESENTATION  
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### The weather at major Swissair destinations

18.11.87

	MIN.	MAX.	C F C F
AMSTERDAM	6	12	43 54
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COLOGNE	8	14	46 57
FRANKFURT	9	15	48 59
GENEVA	10	16	50 61
LONDON	11	17	52 63
MADRID	12	18	54 64
MUNICH	13	19	55 66
PARIS	14	20	57 68
ROME	15	21	59 70
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STUTTGART	17	23	63 73
ZURICH	18	24	64 75

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### THE WEATHER

Forecast: Fair, and warm, for the time of year.

	Yesterday's	Today's	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	21	13-20	23	24
Golan	19	12-22	24	25
Nahariya	18	10-24	26	27
Safed	21	13-19	22	23
Haifa Port	42	16-29	30	31
Tiberias	41	13-27	29	30
Nazareth	23	14	20	21
Afula	23	9-28	30	31
Shomron	27	11-23	25	26
Tel Aviv	19	15-29	29	30
B-G Airport	20	10-27	29	30
Jericho	28	13-29	31	32
Gaza	66	15-26	28	29
Beersheba	19	12-27	30	31
Eilat	21	16-30	31	32

### SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The Astrid and Henry Montor Outdoor Sports and Recreation Center was dedicated Sunday in a ceremony on the Mount Scopus campus of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

## Early end to wildcat Dan strike

By JONATHAN KARP  
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — Histadrut pressure brought an early end to a wildcat strike by 350 Dan bus cooperative drivers yesterday, but not before thousands of passengers were delayed.

None of the urban or inter-urban routes was cancelled, but many were disrupted when the salaried drivers — as distinguished from members of the cooperative — failed to show up for work in order to press demands for higher wages and better working conditions.

Dan spokesman Gavriel Shemesh said that the management implemented an "emergency" plan to counter the unannounced strike, using several members with administrative tasks as drivers.

But the job action ended at around 10:30 a.m. after Histadrut officials, who did not endorse the strike, called on the drivers to return to work. Full service was restored by 2 p.m.

The Histadrut is representing the drivers in their dispute with the cooperative and the two sides had agreed to arbitrate the matter.

## Burial societies not required to wash Aids victims

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Post Science and Health Reporter

Jewish law does not require members of Jewish burial societies to wash the bodies of Aids victims, but all other burial customs should be maintained, according to halachic experts at Yeshiva University in New York.

How to handle the bodies of Aids victims was one of the questions fielded by rabbis at the Jewish Medical Ethics Consultation Service, recently inaugurated by the university. Responses by the service apply only to the unique circumstances of each case. The service is manned by a team of Talmud scholars and medical authorities, and is funded by the Thompson Medical Company, a New York pharmaceutical firm.

The burial society members who sought advice were afraid of becoming infected with Aids by contact with the victims' bodily fluids.

More than a quarter of the calls have come from rabbis or from people referred to the service by their rabbis.

### Obituary Notices accepted

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## HOME NEWS

# Shamir, Peres: No involvement in Iran-Iraq war

By ASHER WALLFISH  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"Israel is not involved in the conflict between Iraq and Iran and has no interest in becoming involved," Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir told the cabinet yesterday at its weekly session.

The prime minister summed up the discussion after a background briefing by experts on the recent Arab summit in Amman. While some ministers raised the matter of continuing press reports of Israeli weapons sales to Iran, others mentioned a report that Jerusalem had recently decided to tilt in the direction of Iraq. Shamir sought to pour cold water on both speculations.

At the same time, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin admitted that Israel had derived one benefit from the Gulf War: it made it possible to reduce the defence budget.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, who repeated Shamir's principle of non-involvement, added that "Israel's attitude to the regime in Iran is absolutely negative."

This prompted Economic Planning Minister Gad Ya'acobi to comment that "the regime in Iraq is no more enlightened than the regime in Iran and I do not see any clear distinction between them."

Ya'acobi said he had heard from a highly-placed source in New York a few days ago, that there was a good prospect of Iraq's changing its attitude to Israel in the near future, if one were to judge from recent remarks by Iraqi leaders.

On the Amman summit, which in Shamir's words "is open to various interpretations although it can be described in general as working to our advantage," Rabin said that "Arab unity is only good for Israel in certain circumstances. In the past, such unity has usually emerged for negative purposes, not for positive ones."

Ministers got the impression from the surveys they heard, that apart from PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, everyone came away from Amman pleased over one thing or another.

Egypt gained additional legitimacy in the Arab world for those seeking to restore ties with her; the summit's host, King Hussein, amassed prestige among Arab leaders; Iraq won backing and encouragement in its struggle against Iran; and Syria was promised money for coming closer to the Arab consensus.

The ministers heard that Syria was at pains to play down the significance of the concessions it had ostensibly made, claiming it had not become reconciled with Iraq, and stressing that it had not changed any of its policies.

Decisions were reached at Amman because the Arab comity of nations understood that the Iraq-Iran war threatened the whole Arab world and not just the disputants' neighbours, the ministers were told. This awareness, more than anything else, persuaded the majority at the summit to bring Egypt back into Arab councils as a dyke against Iran, and thrust criticism of Egypt's relations with Israel deep into the background, the ministers were told.

Syria was not strong enough to persist in its former antagonism to Iraq, although it succeeded in blocking proposals for sanctions against Iran, the cabinet ministers were told.

Syria saved some face by blocking an across-the-board restoration of Arab diplomatic ties with Egypt, but the permission to each Arab state to do so individually was a major concession.

The PLO did not fare well in Amman, the ministers were told, because the Arab leaders were cool towards Arafat and refused to tie Hussein's hands in possible moves to negotiate with Israel. It was recalled that Arafat also got a cool reception in Moscow during his recent visit. He had resented being seated in a place which he did not consider sufficiently dignified, at the special Communist Party congress on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the October revolution. Hence he walked out early.

## Treasury aid likely for needy moshavim

By ASHER WALLFISH  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The debt-ridden moshavim, including those on the Golan Heights and in the Jordan Valley, will finally get the green light for Treasury aid in a few days, if a new proposal by Finance Minister Moshe Nissim is accepted by the banks.

Nissim, who has steadfastly refused to give state guarantees to the banks which are expected to grant loans to the moshavim to help them reschedule their debts, told Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin yesterday that he would instead send a letter to the banks pledging "Treasury responsibility" for these loans.

The Jerusalem Post was told that Nissim would also insert a specific commitment whose nature the source refused to disclose before the banks gave their consent to the new proposal. Should details of this commitment be divulged now, The Post was told, the entire proposal would founder.

Nehamkin said after yesterday's cabinet meeting that Nissim would agree to a state guarantee of 20 per cent of the total loans at the most, and on condition that the settlement movements guaranteed another 10 per cent.

This new proposal did not come up at yesterday's weekly cabinet session to which Nehamkin reported on the financial plight of the nation's farmers. Nissim detailed the aid already granted to agriculture and the additions promised for the immediate

future. Nehamkin said that farmers in the European Community countries enjoy state aid equal to about 50 per cent of their turnover and those in the U.S. equal to about 30 per cent of their turnover. Israeli farmers were close to the bottom of the list with aid equal to only 10 per cent, he complained.

During the long wait for the solution to the loan guarantee dilemma, he said, many farmers as well as entire moshavim had completely collapsed and the proffered aid would no longer help them.

Nissim said he hoped that ministers were not letting themselves get the wrong idea that the Treasury had not helped the farmers in the past, and he listed that aid in detail.

Following the cabinet session, Nissim told reporters he was confident the farmers would get their money, "perhaps this week." He said: "We are on the verge of settling the issue without a single shkel of state guarantees being given."

Nissim opposes state guarantees wherever possible, because they have to be approved by the Knesset Finance Committee and because they enlarge the state budget by the sums involved.

The proposal which Nissim intends making to the banks would not increase the state budget, but would allow the banks' fears that if the farmers default on their repayments the banks would not get their money back.

## Promise of money prompts Arab council to cancel strike

By DAVID RUDGE

SHIFARAM. — Arab local council leaders cancelled a strike and demonstration scheduled for today, after the Interior Ministry pledged to release funds to consolidate some of their debts. But they threatened to call a general strike of the Arab sector next month if the money is not forthcoming.

Ibrahim Nimr Hussein, chairman of the National Committee of Arab Local Councils, said they had al-

ready been counted too many times by the government, which had failed to honour its commitments.

"We will believe it when we see it," said Hussein, who is also mayor of Shifaram.

The local council leaders had intended to shut down schools and municipal services today in protest against the government's failure to ease the financial plight of the councils, which have accumulated debts of around NIS 50 million.

In deep sorrow we announce the passing of our beloved husband, father, brother, grandfather, great-grandfather and uncle

## Rabbi JOSEPH T. (Johnny) RUDMAN

The aron is due to arrive Monday, November 16, 1987, at 12:30 p.m. (El Al flight 004).

The funeral will take place at 3:00 p.m. (or two hours after arrival, if flight delayed) at the Hafetz Haim Yeshiva, Sanhedria Hamurhevot, and proceed to the Mount of Olives.

For further information call 02-864819, 02-535651 or 08-259592.

The Family

## Driver loses control, injures 21 on sidewalk

By JONATHAN KARP  
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — A driver yesterday morning lost control of her car at a Holon intersection and drove it onto the sidewalk, injuring 21 persons. They were watching a police explosives expert inspect a suspicious object. It turned out to be harmless.

Most of those who were hit by the Opel Kadett sustained only minor injuries and were released from Wolfson Hospital after receiving first aid, a Magen David Adom spokesman said.

Two of the victims, Talia Lavi, 17, and Revital Luposhitz, 10, both of 25 Rehov Kugel in Holon, were admitted to the hospital with broken legs and moderate bleeding.

The driver, a 62-year-old Holon resident, was

also admitted to Wolfson Hospital in a state of shock, a police spokeswoman said.

The incident occurred at around 9 a.m., shortly after a police sapper stopped traffic at the Shenkar and Bialik intersection in downtown Holon to inspect a suspicious object discovered on a bench. Many pedestrians, including children on their way to the Bialik School, gathered on the sidewalk to watch.

The spokeswoman said drivers who were behind the woman, and apparently could not see what was causing the delay, started honking for her to move on. Suddenly, she apparently lost her composure and drove out of control onto the sidewalk, knocking down a fence and hitting the schoolchildren.



Yeshayahu Weinberg, the first director of the Beit Hatefutsoth Diaspora Museum in Tel Aviv was among the recipients of the Beit Hatefutsoth awards presented by Minister of Education and Culture Yitzhak Navon at a ceremony yesterday. (IPPA)

### Tour-de-force by Perlman

## Impromptu IPO recital in former Warsaw Ghetto

WARSAW (AP). — It was after midnight as the world-renowned violin virtuoso Itzhak Perlman sat playing Bach's *Chaconne* in a half-filled, second-rate movie house in Warsaw's former Jewish ghetto, providing a moving finale to the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's first tour of Poland.

The orchestra left Warsaw yesterday morning for Budapest, ending its week-long tour that included four concerts in three cities and a visit to the former Auschwitz Nazi concentration camp.

After receiving a rousing ovation from a standing-room-only crowd attending their Saturday night concert at Warsaw's Grand Theatre, Perlman and IPO members gave an impromptu recital at the Femina Cinema.

It was at this formerly Jewish-owned theatre that a Jewish symphony orchestra, walled in from the outside world, performed from 1940-42 for residents of the Warsaw Ghetto.

Orchestra members expressed their wish to play a musical tribute in the same spot where the last Jewish orchestra performed in Warsaw, after learning of the theatre's history during a guided tour of the former Warsaw Ghetto last Tuesday.

"We are here to give a musical offering... to play for each other and end our visit in these humble surroundings," said IPO musical director Zubin Mehta, addressing several hundred Poles and Jews at the cinema.

Perlman capped off the recital with a tour-de-force performance of the Bach solo piece for violin, receiving a warm ovation from one of his smallest but most appreciative audiences ever that included orchestra members, representatives of Warsaw's dwindling Jewish community and a delegation of visiting U.S. rabbis.

The crowd then rose to sing *Halkva* and *Ani Ma'amin* ("I believe the Messiah will come"), which Jews sang in the Nazi death camps.

## IDF trimming its top brass

Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Israel Defence Forces is planning to reduce the number of brigadiers-generals by almost one-quarter, though decisions already taken affect only six positions in the service.

Military sources said yesterday the move is part of an attempt to demonstrate that cuts will be made at staff headquarters, too, and not only in outlying units and in the lower ranks. The planned cuts will also make the rank of brigadier-general (Tat-Aluf) more important than it has been, with some 80 to 100 officers holding it.

Tat-Aluf was the last rank introduced into the IDF. Until then, officers had been promoted from the

rank of Aluf-Mishne (colonel) to Aluf (major-general). As a result, many officers remained colonels for many years.

The IDF's Planning Branch recommended changes and a fortnight ago Chief of General Staff Rav-Aluf Dan Shomron decided on six of them. The next IDF spokesman and the chief censor will be officers holding the rank of Aluf-Mishne rather than Tat-Aluf.

The positions of deputy president of the military courts and deputy commander of the IDF Training Branch will be abolished.

The decisions will have a limited financial significance, an authoritative military source told The Jerusalem Post.

The American Schools of Oriental Research and The W.F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research extend their deepest sympathy to the family of

## YIGAL SHOLO

friend and colleague.

He will be sorely missed.

On the thirtieth day after the passing of our member

## ASHER MENIV

there will be a graveside memorial service and unveiling of the tombstone on Wednesday, November 18, 1987 (25 Heshvan 5748).

We shall set out from the gate of the Kvitza at 4 p.m. Our thanks to all who offered condolences by letter or verbally.

Meniv and Shivan Families  
Ma'ayan Tzvi

Our beloved

## ANNELIESE STERNHEIM

née Levy

passed away in Frankfurt on November 12, 1987.

Deeply mourned by  
Dr. Alwin Sternheim  
Nada Leavy  
Lydia and Prof. Micha Levy  
Noa and Yechiel Eran

## Israel said assisting Pretoria in growing war against Angola

By DAVID HOROVITZ  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Israeli experts have helped South Africa convert a Boeing airliner into an airborne electronic warfare control centre to direct air strikes into Angola, it was reported here yesterday.

According to *The Sunday Telegraph*, the Boeing control centre is just one of a series of projects on which Israel has cooperated with South Africa in its intensifying war against neighbouring Angola. Israeli electronic defence systems are said to have been fitted to the South African Mirage fighters operating over Angola, and small, remotely-piloted Israeli airborne vehicles are used to jam the Angolan radar system that directs anti-aircraft missiles.

The report states that Israel's skill in countering the sophisticated Soviet-designed air defence system used

by Angola was developed during the clashes over Lebanon's Bekaa Valley in 1982, where a similar system was being operated by Syria.

In the past five weeks, thanks to the Israeli assistance, South African forces are reported to have destroyed four Angolan Soviet-built missile launchers, six aircraft and four helicopters.

In exchange for Israeli support with electronic counter-measures, *The Sunday Telegraph* added: "South Africa has supplied its G5 155mm gun (believed to be the longest-range gun of its type in the world) to the Israelis."

South Africa, the report continues, is wooing Israeli technicians from the defunct Lavi project in the hope not only of developing a fighter along the same lines, but also of installing the Lavi's advanced radar and electronic counter-measure equipment in its own Cheetah.

## Negotiations underway for WZO/Agency treasurer post

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The members of the narrow coalition bloc for the forthcoming World Zionist Congress, led by the Labour Party, last night opened the door for negotiations with the Likud for the post of WZO/Jewish Agency treasurer.

The Labour-led coalition had intended to place Avraham Avihai, of the Confederation of United Zionists, in the treasurer's post in return for support for Labour's Akiva Lewinsky as the next chairman.

Representatives of Labour, Mapam, the Confederation and the Reform and Conservative Zionist organizations met in Lewinsky's office in

Tel Aviv to reaffirm their coalition agreement and to bolster Lewinsky's candidacy for the post of chairman. Support for Lewinsky in this coalition has sagged since his candidacy was rejected by the Diaspora fund-raisers in the agency.

A source close to Lewinsky said that the Confederation has dropped its demand for the post of WZO/Agency treasurer, which has opened the door for negotiations with the Likud over the post.

Lewinsky's supporters are hoping that a wall-to-wall front for their candidate at the congress would enable them to overcome the fund-raisers' rejection of Lewinsky.

### 'No' to Vanunu

The Jerusalem District Court, which is trying alleged nuclear spy Mordechai Vanunu, yesterday rejected two defence requests that the hearings at which the defence will present its case be held in public and that Israel's political leaders be invited to testify on Israel's nuclear policy.

Vanunu was brought to court yesterday in a van fitted out with opaque windows and with his head covered. (Itim)

### PLO suspect arrested

By DAVID RUDGE

Security forces have arrested a 31-year-old Shifaram resident on suspicion of membership in the PLO and plotting terrorist attacks against Israelis in Greece and Israel.

Jihad Joyad was arrested recently at Ben-Gurion Airport when he returned home after seven years abroad.

Police in the Galilee district have handed the file on Joyad to the IDF prosecutor to prefer charges.

We deeply mourn the passing on November 13, 1987 of our beloved

## CHARLOTTE STEIN

The founder of the shop "Charlotte"

Noga and Dov Eshed  
Dora Kornbluth  
Perky and Wayne Smart  
Inge and Ilan Steinberg  
Karen Abutbul  
Rachel Hadari

My beloved cousin

## CHARLOTTE STEIN

passed away on November 13, 1987.

She shall live on forever in our memory.

Ora Glassman Ben-Gal

We mourn the death of our beloved

## EVA MENDELSON

née Fuerst

on Friday, 21 Heshvan 5748 (Nov. 13, 1987).

The funeral will leave today, Monday, 24 Heshvan (Nov. 16) at 2 p.m. from the Sanhedria Funeral Parlor.

Son: Michael Molad  
Grandchildren: Tamar, Amir, Ariel and Roni  
Members of the family and Hagit Lipschitz  
Shiva at 27 Alfasi St., Jerusalem.

In profound grief we announce the passing of our beloved

## RACHEL (Berta Beate) HANOCH

Née Rosenthal

Shiva at the residence of the deceased, 6 Hanassi St., Jerusalem.

The Family



## Zhao expects Taiwan ties, as 'compatriots' rush in

BEIJING (Reuters). — China expects exchanges with Taiwan in culture, arts and sports to follow Taipei's decision to allow visits by its people to relatives on the mainland, and bilateral trade is booming, *The People's Daily* said on yesterday.

It quoted Communist Party Chief Zhao Ziyang as telling the first plenary session of a new Politburo elected at a party congress earlier this month that the recent decision to allow visits to the mainland was in part the result of Beijing's proposal to reunify China.

Zhao said "the relaxation by the Taiwan authorities results from the influence of the policy we have advocated for many years of 'one country, two systems' and from internal and external developments in Taiwan."

"With the influx of Taiwan compatriots into the mainland, exchanges in culture, art, sport and other fields will follow," he said.

Taiwan people are pouring into China, after the Nationalist government last month announced the lifting of a 39-year-old ban on visits to the mainland, from which it and 1.5

million followers were driven by the Communists in 1949. Many are ignoring government regulations to make travel arrangements through Taiwan's Red Cross, and are coming on their own.

Zhao said the most important thing now was to make a good job of looking after the visiting compatriots, to improve ties between Taiwan and the motherland and to increase the Taiwan people's feeling of trust and belonging toward the mother-

land. The nationalists are fiercely anti-communist. The theme of communist treachery and evil is repeated constantly in Taiwan's educational system and the media.

Peking wants better ties with Taiwan not only in culture and sport but also in trade. *The People's Daily* printed a long article arguing why Taiwan should lift a ban on direct trade with China.

Bilateral trade this year, most of it

through Hongkong, will, despite the ban, reach a record \$1.5 billion, up from almost nothing in 1979, it said. It added that Taiwan's export-reliant economy was dependent on the U.S., where protectionism is increasing and Taiwan goods have become less competitive because of a 28 per cent rise in its currency against the dollar since May 1986.

China imported last year \$42.9 billion worth of goods, the second largest import market in Asia after Japan, and could absorb many more Taiwan goods than at present if direct trade were allowed, the paper said, and added that Taiwan's foreign-exchange reserves, now exceeding \$60 billion have become a burden and it should use some of them to import goods from China for which its people long, or to invest in the mainland.

Taiwan is very poor in natural resources, which it has to import at a high cost from distant corners of the world, while China could supply large quantities of them, such as coal, cotton, oil, corn, soybeans and diesel oil at cheap prices, the article added.

## Rain or shine, Zhao's out there jogging

PEKING (Reuters). — Zhao Ziyang, confirmed as chief of China's Communist Party by its congress earlier this month, went jogging every morning of the congress but could not find the time for another passion: golf.

*The People's Daily* overseas edition said yesterday that Zhao, 68, had been an ardent jogger for many years, no matter what the weather — typhoon rain, biting cold or intense heat.

Early in the morning each day of the congress, he put on white sports

shoes and jogged for at least 30 minutes while listening to a pocket-size radio giving him news reports of the party meeting, it said. But he was too busy to find time for another beloved pastime, golf, the paper added.

It quoted Zhao as saying one key to remaining healthy and living a long time is staying slim.

The official media often shows other members of China's elderly leadership playing tennis. Paramount leader Deng Xiaoping's favourite hobbies are said to be playing bridge and watching soccer on television.

## 'INF draft will be ready for superpower summit'

GENEVA (AP). — The chief U.S. negotiator at the superpower arms talks said yesterday he believed a draft treaty scrapping all intermediate-range missiles will be ready for next month's U.S.-Soviet summit in Washington.

Max Kampelman spoke to reporters after arriving for a scheduled two days of talks with chief Soviet negotiator Yuli Vorontsov. The meetings, announced last week in Moscow, are aimed at removing remaining obstacles toward the U.S.-Soviet arms pact that U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Sovi-

et leader Mikhail Gorbachev are expected to sign at the December 7-10 summit.

U.S. officials have said the two sides still have to agree on details of verification, or anti-cheating provisions, "we're very close to the end of negotiations on INF (Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces)," Kampelman said. "There are few issues that remain and I'm hoping that Ambassador Vorontsov and I can further help narrow the differences."

He said not all points may be cleared up. U.S. officials have said

Secretary of State George Shultz and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze may have to meet in Geneva on November 26 to ready the treaty text.

Asked by a reporter if he thought all outstanding questions can be resolved by December 7, Kampelman said: "Yes, I do believe that." The two envoys were scheduled to start talks over dinner at the Soviet mission in Geneva last night.

Kampelman declined comment on points of an INF draft that still need work, but he called stringent verification measures essential for

U.S. Senate ratification of a treaty.

The main dispute was said to concern the data Moscow has provided on the number and location of SS-20 intermediate-range missiles that have not been deployed.

Another U.S. concern cited was that the Soviets might attempt to modify the SS-25, a longer-range weapon that has some similarities to the SS-20s scheduled to be scrapped.

Under the prospective treaty, 472 U.S. missiles in four NATO countries and 683 Soviet missiles would be destroyed.



Soviet-born ballet star Rudolf Nureyev, allowed home to visit his ailing mother for the first time since his defection 26 years ago, tells reporters at Moscow airport on Saturday that he thought Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev had made his return possible. The 49-year-old dancer had been branded as a traitor, and Soviet authorities turned down his requests to let his mother visit him in the West. (Reuters)

## Cairo prosecutor demands death for Islamic gang

CAIRO (Reuters). — Death sentences have been demanded by the prosecution on 15 people accused of trying to kill two former Egyptian interior ministers and a leading journalist, the prosecutor-general's office said yesterday. The indictment sheet also said 18 other defendants would face demands for prison terms ranging from one year to life.

No date has yet been fixed for the trial by a supreme state security court of the 33 accused, prosecutor-general Mohammed el-Gindi said.

The indictment did not specifically link the defendants with Muslim fundamentalists but referred to

them as members of a "paramilitary clandestine terrorist group which brands society as blasphemous and atheist."

Gindi said that when they were arrested police also seized six automatic rifles, seven pistols, three hand grenades, explosive devices, bullets and gunpowder.

In addition to the attacks on the three prominent Egyptians, the first 15 defendants are accused of killing a policeman in a gun battle in the Nile Delta as police closed in on them.

Former interior minister Hassan Abu-Basha was hit by machine-gun fire in front of his home in May,

while the apartment of Nabawi Ismail, also a former interior minister, was sprayed with bullets from a speeding car in August.

As interior minister from 1982 to 1984, Abu Basha was responsible for mass arrests after the 1981 assassination of President Anwar Sadat by Muslim fundamentalists. Ismail was responsible for arrests shortly before the assassination. Gunmen also shot at magazine editor Makram Mohammed Ahmed, a leading critic of Muslim fundamentalists, in June. He escaped with superficial wounds.

The indictment said the accused included an assistant university professor, a pharmacist and engineers.

## Menten, dead at 88, 'a war criminal of the worst category'

LOOSDRECHT, Netherlands (AP). — Pieter Menten, the Netherlands' most notorious surviving Nazi war criminal, died on Saturday in the Beukenhof nursing home here, a spokesman for the home confirmed. He was 88. (Briefly reported in yesterday's edition.)

After stories in the Dutch media alleged that Menten had been involved in Nazi atrocities, an investi-

gation was begun and Menten fled to Switzerland. But the Swiss authorities expelled him as an undesirable alien on Christmas Eve 1976 and Menten was brought home to face trial.

The tangled legal proceedings that followed proved the most expensive in Dutch judicial history, costing the government a record nine million guilders.

In 1977, Menten was brought to trial and found guilty of participating in the Nazi slaughter of between 20 and 30 Polish Jews in the east Galician village of Podhorec, now part of the Soviet Ukraine, on July 7, 1941.

Witnesses brought from the area testified they knew Menten before the war as a successful businessman with a large country estate outside Podhorec. They saw him again on the day of the killings. He was wearing a German military uniform and helping to round up victims for a Nazi firing squad.

Several said Menten stood beside a trench dug for the bodies and personally singled out villagers to be shot, including his former estate manager.

Menten steadfastly maintained his innocence, claiming he was a victim of a plot by the KGB.

The Dutch Supreme Court initially quashed his conviction on technical grounds, and he was ordered released from jail after a pretrial investigation disclosed evidence that he had received a promise of immunity from prosecution from a former Dutch justice minister in 1952.

The ruling touched off mass protest rallies by former Dutch resistance fighters, and was condemned by then Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin, who called Menten "a war criminal of the worst category."

The Dutch government turned down an Israeli demand for extradition.

After a successful appeal by the government of the release ruling, and an unsuccessful attempt to gain immunity from prosecution on grounds of insanity, Menten was re-



Menten in 1941 (Israel Sun)

tried in 1980 and sentenced to the 10-year prison term.

Details of Menten's early years are obscure, but the Dutch Institute for War Documentation says he was born in Rotterdam just before the turn of the century and settled soon after World War I in the free city of Danzig, now the Polish city of Gdansk.

Dutch experts told the courts here that captured Nazi dossiers showed Menten joined the SD, the security branch of the SS, in the Polish city of Cracow in 1940, and worked as an interpreter for a special action group (Einsatzgruppe).

Later, the Nazis reportedly made Menten trustee of Jewish art galleries in Cracow, and he was involved in their liquidation, the experts said.

Menten returned to the Netherlands in 1943, taking with him four freight cars of valuable art works, according to court testimony.



A little girl waving a flag and carrying a placard saying 'cheat' joins hundreds of demonstrators marching through Hongkong yesterday. The demonstrators want direct elections in the British colony due to be turned over to China in 1997. (Reuters)

## Abu Nidal renews claim that seajack victims are 'Zionists'

BEIRUT (Reuters). — A Palestinian guerrilla group headed by Abu Nidal has denied that eight European prisoners it holds were non-Jewish tourists seized on the high seas in a bungled operation.

The denial was made after an official of the Fatah Revolutionary Council had talks on Saturday on the plight of the eight with a delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

In a separate statement, the group also reiterated that the prisoners were "Zionist Jews" despite Israel's claim that it had no record of them and Belgian and French statements that they were Roman Catholics.

The prisoners were still being interrogated, and were in good health and receiving medical treatment, the statement said.

The secretive Palestinian group announced last Sunday what it said was the capture of five Belgians, a Frenchwoman and two Hebrew-speaking girls from a yacht off Gaza. It said the six adults had dual Israeli nationality and were Israeli spies.

The ICRC said it told representatives on Saturday that it was willing to visit the prisoners on humane grounds and in line with "principles and rules followed in such missions."

The organization said it demanded full secrecy for its work as well as guarantees that those detained would be able to speak freely to

ICRC delegates and send news to their families.

"We also expressed our readiness to facilitate the immediate release of the detainees without a pre-condition," an ICRC statement said, after the second such meeting since Tuesday.

A spokesman for the Palestinian group later said that one of its officials, Walid Khaled, asked ICRC chief delegate Dominique Gross for help to move the prisoners to a safe place. He said real negotiations had not started as both sides were still considering if it was possible to find a better place.

In Geneva, however, the ICRC said it could not agree to the request for help in moving the prisoners.

The Palestinian spokesman, asked whether the eight were tourists, said it was not the tourist season and the captives admitted they were Jews. "They are from a Jewish bourgeois family," he added.

He said guerrillas captured the boat and led it to "a special location, which is safe and out of the Israeli domain," in an operation that employed "creative means" not used before by the group.

He said the boat could not sail outside coastal waters as its radio only had a maximum range of 50 km.

"It has nothing to do with the high seas as claimed by (Israeli Defence Minister) Yitzhak Rabin," the spokesman said.

## BRIEFS

SIKH SEPARATISTS stormed into a Hindu-dominated village in Punjab state late Saturday and killed four people, state radio in New Delhi reported yesterday. The Sikh gunmen shot dead a Hindu farmer, his two sons and a worker while they slept in a village farmhouse of the northern state's Amritsar district. Security forces have launched a major manhunt to track down the killers.

A BOMB EXPLODED yesterday in the doorway of a Cordoba hotel suite in Argentina, where former army chief of staff General Jorge Argundegui was staying, causing extensive damage but no casualties, police said. It was the second bomb explosion in Argentina in two days. Saturday, a bomb went off outside a Buenos Aires synagogue, wrecking the front of the building and blowing out nearby shop windows, but there were no casualties.

A BRAND OF chewing gum which claims to stimulate sexual appetites is proving a popular attraction in Pakistani cities, newspapers in Islamabad reported yesterday. The product, popularly known as "sexy chewing gum" and carrying a mes-

sage on the wrapper that it is "equally useful for both sexes" has been attracting men and women to street stalls in Lahore and Karachi, the reports said. The sale of such items is prohibited in Pakistan.

## Iraqi army ready to face anticipated Iran attack

BAGHDAD (AP). — Iraq put its army on full alert and is ready to defeat Iranian forces if they launch a widely expected offensive, a top military official said yesterday.

In Teheran, President Ali Khamenei said after a cabinet meeting that "a new movement is going to occur on the war front" and Baghdad's allies anticipated "major blows against Iraq." Iraq said its air force bombed an oil refinery in western Iran, and a southern oil field to "score painful blows and destroy the economic mainstays" of its enemy.

Iran said its forces were heavily shelling Basra and other Iraqi cities in a round-the-clock bombardment in retaliation for Iraqi bombing of southern Iran. Abdul-Jabar Muhsein, a member of the Iraqi high command and head of the Political Guidance Department at the Defence Ministry, disclosed that Iraqi troops had been put on alert for four days.

"As the command ordered you last Thursday, you are on full alert, prepared and trigger-ready to inflict new defeat and humiliation on your enemy," Muhsein told the Iraqi armed forces in an article in the armed forces newspaper Al-Qadisiya.

Muhsein said Iraq was fully aware of Iranian preparations, but dismissed the latest waves of calls for war in Teheran as "mere cheap propaganda." The indications of an Iranian attack prompted Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council to issue a general order Friday for "complete vigilance and combat readiness."

Analysts and diplomats in Baghdad estimated that in recent weeks the Iranians have massed some 20 divisions, about 250,000 men, in the southern sector of the front east of the Iraqi port of Basra. Many agree that the expected offensive might be launched when the rainy season starts next month.

Iranian forces battled to within 10 kilometres of Basra, Iraq's second largest city, last January and February. The Iraqis have been reinforcing their deep Soviet-style defences in anticipation of a large-scale Iranian push.

Muhsein blamed increasing calls in Teheran for continuing the war on "frustration" and an "intensifying power struggle" among Iranian leaders.

He said he expected that the anticipated Iranian offensive would fail, as did the previous dozen or more major assaults on Iraq. "They (Iranian leaders) should remember the destiny and results of ... all other offensives before they again play this dreadful game," he wrote in the front-page article.

The alert came a day after Iraqi air raids on Iranian installations and a Teheran vow of retaliation.

Khamenei, in comments after yesterday's cabinet meeting carried in a Teheran radio broadcast monitored in Cyprus, said: "A new movement is going to occur on the war front."

"It is therefore natural that countries supporting Iraq will be worried. America is restless in case Iraq is defeated, and they believe such a movement will strike major blows against Iraq."

**THE UNIVERSITY OF HAIFA**

JEWISH-ARAB CENTRE

A colloquium on the subject of the

**Tenth Anniversary of the Visit to Jerusalem by President Mohammed Anwar El-Sadat**

will take place in the Observation Gallery, 30th Floor of the Eshkol Tower from 10:15 a.m. on Tuesday, November 17, 1987

**PROGRAMME:**

**10:30 Morning Session**

Chairman: Prof. Gabriel Ben-Dor, Rector of the University

Prof. Gabriel Warburg, University of Haifa

"The Peace Process Between Egypt and Israel—Some Personal Impressions"

Prof. Gad Gilbar, University of Haifa

"Egypt's Economic Challenges and President Sadat's Peace Initiative"

Prof. Itamar Rabinovich

Moshe Dayan Centre—University of Tel Aviv

"Egyptian-Syrian Rivalry as a Background to Sadat's Visit"

**12:15 Break**

**13:15 Afternoon Session**

Chairman: Mr. Ephraim Evron, President of the University

Greetings: Dr. George Kanazi, University of Haifa, Chairman of the Jewish-Arab Centre

Dr. Mustafa Khaleel, Former Prime Minister of Egypt

"Egypt and the Peace Process with Israel"

Minister Ezer Weizman

"Israel and the Peace Process with Egypt"

Lectures will be delivered in English

The public is invited

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by Dr. Janet Aviad

Israeli sociologist scholar/teacher/writer

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**THE BETH SARAH COMPLEX**

Hilda and Sam Marks Daycare Centre and Kindergarten

Moss Simons Community Centre

**Tuesday, November 17, 1987, 12:00 noon**

9 Rehov Ben Zion, Kiryat Moshe, Jerusalem

In the presence of:

Mr. Teddy Kollek, Mayor of Jerusalem

Mrs. S. L. Squire, 1st Secretary of the British Embassy in Israel

Madame Avner, wife of Israel's Ambassador to the Court of St. James

Mrs. Sarah Stern-Katan, Chairman Emunah-Israel

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## Peace Salvo

### Sandinistas Launch an Offensive on Capitol Hill

By NEIL A. LEWIS

**F**OR more than a hundred years, the United States has done virtually what it pleased in Central America. And for six years the conflict between the Reagan Administration and the Sandinista Government in Nicaragua has lurched and sputtered inconclusively. But last week, Reagan policy makers watched events accelerate sharply and sought to keep them from getting out of their control.

Clearly, the White House was not in command of the movement toward working out the cease-fire stipulated in the Central American peace plan. The catalysts were: Nicaragua's President, Daniel Ortega Saavedra; Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo, the country's Catholic Primate, and the House Speaker, Jim Wright, the Texas Democrat who placed himself in the middle of the flurry of diplomatic maneuvering.

There were times when the White House seemed left out of the peace process, uninformed, irritated. "We don't have any idea what's going on," an Administration official said Thursday. And there was a bizarre atmosphere to the motion and commotion: the leftist Mr. Ortega, one of President Reagan's arch enemies, heads a Government that the Administration has been trying to overthrow by helping to finance a war that has killed thousands of Nicaraguans on both sides. Yet he was freely moving around Washington, visiting Mr. Wright in his Capitol Hill office, arguing his case in Congress and at heavily covered televised news conferences. He criticized President Reagan; he recalled that the United States, whose troops intervened in Nicaragua several times between 1909 and 1933, had supported the Somoza family dictatorship which lasted for 43 years until the Sandinistas overthrew it in 1979.

On Friday, President Ortega sat alongside Speaker Wright and Cardinal Obando at the home of the Papal Nuncio to Washington. With Mr. Wright's encouragement, Mr. Ortega was presenting a detailed cease-fire proposal to Cardinal Obando, who promptly flew off with it to Miami, to begin mediating between the Nicaraguan Government and the contra rebels, who are there. Mr. Ortega, in a three-day visit to Washington, demonstrated more than ever his conviction that the real events affecting Nicaragua are carried out in the American capital, not in the hilly jungles along the border between Nicaragua and Honduras. Mr. Ortega also demonstrated anew his talent for seizing the initiative from the Reagan Administration.

Since the signing of a regional peace treaty last August, Mr. Ortega has confounded those who expected his Government would quickly display contempt for the accord. At each step he has done just enough to nourish the ambivalence in Congress about the wisdom of continuing to underwrite the contras. Underlying all the maneuvering is the issue of what to do about the contras, the American-subsidized rebel force. Up until two weeks ago, the Reagan Administration seemed to have had no strategy for dealing with the possibility that the Central American peace accord might succeed. The strategy had been to wait its failure and then seek from Congress new military aid for the contras. When the Nicaraguans suddenly reversed course and agreed to negotiate a cease-fire through Cardinal Obando, American policy makers suddenly confronted the possibility that they may have misjudged the peace plan's prospects.



Sandinista soldiers wounded during an ambush by contra rebels in northern Nicaragua last week.

J.B. Pictures/Arruro Robles (soldiers), John Nardelli (Wright), New York Times/Paul Hasefron (Ortega), Contact/K. Jarcke (Calero), Woodfin Camp/B. Gensie (Obando)

In an effort to get off the sidelines and back into the game, President Reagan raised the possibility last week of renewing talks with the Sandinista Government. Mr. Reagan told a luncheon audience of western hemisphere officials at the State Department that if the Nicaraguans began to hold "serious negotiations" — meaning negotiations about political power sharing — the United States would join in regional talks that would include the Sandinista Government. Nicaragua has clearly wanted to resume the bilateral talks the United States broke off at the end of 1984 after a series of meetings in Mexico. But the Nicaraguans, so far, have been unwilling to acknowledge that the indirect cease-fire talks with the contras would grow into a discussion about political matters.

Disappointed at the failure to get the Reagan Administration to reopen direct bilateral negotiations, Mr. Ortega seemed delighted to turn to Mr. Wright. "This will leave the Administration totally isolated," a Sandinista official said of the plan to involve Mr. Wright along with the Cardinal.

Mr. Wright has taken a surprising lead role in foreign policy issues, especially those affecting Central America. He is making a bid to achieve a level of influence in foreign affairs that Congressional leaders have sought over the years but rarely achieved. On Thursday morning, he conferred with Mr. Ortega in the Speaker's rooms and in the afternoon he spoke with Adolfo Calero and other contra leaders. In between, he sandwiched visits from Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet Ambassador, Yuri I. Dubinin. There was also pain in the simple fact of di-

plomacy's being conducted not in the confines of the White House or State Department where Administration officials believe it belongs, but under the Capitol dome. They also know as well as Mr. Ortega that their political lives end in little more than a year when Mr. Reagan leaves office while Mr. Wright and Senator Christopher J. Dodd, a Connecticut Democrat who was also posing at the Capitol with the Sandinista leader, will stay on the scene.

Mr. Dodd and Mr. Wright have been leaders in opposing the Administration's efforts to get more money for the rebels. The Administration has delayed at least until January its proposal to provide \$270 million in new aid in the face of seemingly insurmountable opposition.

Despite the prevailing wisdom that Congress has no appetite for further contra military aid, an Administration official said that when it comes to the crunch, lawmakers will shrink from voting to eliminate the contras. What is not in doubt is that they will get the chance to do so.

#### The Players



**Daniel Ortega Saavedra**  
President of Nicaragua

Mr. Ortega came to Washington to argue his case against United States policy in Nicaragua. He issued an 11-point cease-fire plan for the contras to consider.



**Jim Wright**  
House Speaker, Texas Democrat

Mr. Wright conferred with Mr. Ortega, annoying the White House, whose spokesman accused him of conducting "personal negotiations."



**Adolfo Calero**  
Nicaraguan contra leader

Mr. Calero also conferred with Mr. Wright. He wants the cease-fire negotiations to take place in Managua. Mr. Ortega, however, wants to hold them in Washington.



**Miguel Cardinal Obando y Bravo**  
Roman Catholic primate of Nicaragua

Cardinal Obando, as official intermediary, carried the Sandinista cease-fire plan to contra leaders in Miami; the contras expressed skepticism.

#### The End of a 7-Year Crusade

## With the Kennedy Nomination, The Center Holds

By LINDA GREENHOUSE

**T**HERE was none of the usual suspense or drama to President Reagan's announcement on Wednesday that Judge Anthony M. Kennedy was his latest choice for the Supreme Court.

The Federal appeals court judge from California, the runner-up only two weeks earlier to Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg, had become the all-but-official choice in the four days since revelations about marijuana use forced Judge Ginsburg's withdrawal. With Congress and the rest of official Washington shut for Veterans Day, Mr. Reagan's deliberately low-key presentation of his third nominee for the Court vacancy had the appearance of an anticlimax.

But this was a truly startling event, one that beyond its obvious significance for the Supreme Court was painfully revealing of the status of Ronald Reagan and of the conservative revolution he came to Washington to lead.



Almost seven years to the day after Mr. Reagan first won the Presidency, running on a platform that included reversing the direction of the Supreme Court, he was forced by political reality to turn to a nominee whose judicial career offers not a hint of revolutionary fervor.

Mr. Reagan has appointed 324 judges to the Federal district and appeals courts, including both Judge Ginsburg and Judge Robert H. Bork, his first choice. It was telling that when he finally realized he needed a consensus nominee, he looked beyond his own appointees to a man who was named to the appeals court by Gerald R. Ford, a President who never made the Court an issue and whose one Supreme Court nominee, John Paul Stevens, is a moderate who has perhaps the least predictable voting record of all the current Justices.

The 51-year-old Judge Kennedy, little known to the general public, is a popular and respected member of the judicial establishment, a kind of judges' judge. Those who know him say he fits the mold of the retired Justice he would replace, Lewis F. Powell Jr., in contrast to Judge Bork, the ideological crusader whom the Senate rejected last month by a vote of 58 to 42, the biggest margin of defeat for any High Court nominee.

In fact, the path Mr. Reagan has followed in his effort to fill Justice Powell's seat is a kind of metaphor for

the evolution of his Presidency. He has been forced to modify if not jettison not only his agenda for the Court, but also many of the core positions that defined his unique political personality: his reliance on supply-side economics to erase the Federal deficit; his characterization of the Soviet Union as the "evil empire"; his commitment to social policy goals, including banning abortion and restoring prayer in schools.

#### Drift Toward Compromise

These were extreme positions that despite two landslide elections simply never made much headway in a non-extreme society. Statisticians and social scientists use a concept called "regression to the mean" to explain why extraordinary events tend to be followed by the more ordinary — why extremely tall parents often have average-sized children, for example, or even why great movies tend to have mediocre sequels. In a way, the concept fits the Reagan Administration as well.

While conservatives have been complaining for some time about the inexorable drift toward compromise, the Supreme Court battle crystallized their anger as no other loss has done. Early in the week, as word spread that Judge Kennedy's nomination was inevitable, many remained almost disbelieving. For them, Mr. Rea-



gan's announcement, along with his concession that "the experience of the last several months has made us all a little bit wiser," signified a world turned upside down. The sense of fruition many conservatives felt with the Bork nomination in the early days of summer turned to bitterness as they watched the third and presumably final chapter unfold in a freak near-blizzard on Veterans Day.

"It's just amazing to contemplate," said Michael P. McDonald, an official of the Washington Legal Foundation, a nerve center for conservative Washington lawyers. "We were so close to locking in a conservative majority on the Court into the next century." Now, he said, given the likelihood the next President will have a number of vacancies to fill, a Democratic President could be in a position to accomplish the opposite.

The Kennedy nomination is also, for many conservatives, a symbol of Mr. Reagan's failure to translate his election victories into significant change. "There has been no institutional change whatsoever," said Gordon S. Jones, a vice president of the Heritage Foundation, a once tiny conservative research group that achieved prominence in the early Reagan years. He listed a series of discouraging developments, from new regulatory initiatives to the President's endorsement last week of a new Cabinet department for veterans.

The effort to seat a Justice also opened embarrassing fissures within the Reagan coalition. White House chief of staff Howard H. Baker Jr., who all along had advocated a nonconfrontational approach, was denounced until virtually the last minute as a compromiser of principle by those who think themselves true believers.

Nearly lost in the polemics was Judge Kennedy himself. That was ironic, because in many ways this former small-city lawyer with the stable marriage and three attractive children and the fine reputation appears to personify just those values that made the image of Ronald Reagan so attractive after the convulsions of the 1960's and 1970's. It is a measure of how muddled political discourse has become that those around the President, and he himself, were so slow to recognize that these values could be the legacy he might most wish to leave.

# The World

## Mao and Deng: Competition for History's Judgment

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

**S**INCE the West first encroached on China in the Opium War of 1840, awakening the Chinese to their backwardness, Chinese patriots have searched for the elusive secret of modernization. Many tried, and failed, leaving China only farther behind. But in the view of an increasing number of Western specialists, one leader has finally succeeded: Deng Xiaoping.

Mr. Deng's triumphant orchestration of the 13th Chinese Communist Party Congress earlier this month only confirmed the widely held view that it is he, rather than Mao Zedong, who may prove to be the more significant historical figure.

At a conference at Brown University last week to evaluate the changes Mr. Deng has implemented since gaining ascendancy in 1979, most of the scholars agreed on this point.

"Mao was one of the great unifiers, but in the end he was a disaster," said A. Doak Barnett, a professor of political science at Johns Hopkins University. "Deng will have the longer lasting impact, and he's doing it through peaceful means."

Mao and Mr. Deng joined the fledgling Chinese Communist Party in the early 1920's in a historical accident. Both were searching for a way to end China's weakness, and the Russian Revolution of 1917 seemed the best answer from the West.

Social revolution became the means to their end of reviving China, suggested Roderick MacFarquhar, a professor of government at Harvard University. But during the last two decades of Mao's life, in the Great Leap Forward of 1958, in which 25 million to 30 million people died of starvation, and then in the Cultural Revolution, the chairman made an end of his means as he sought instant utopia.

The disaster of those years eventually freed Mr. Deng from Communist orthodoxy and allowed him to begin moving China away from its Soviet-style, centrally planned economy. As Mr. Deng looks outward today, the appealing new model is China's rapidly growing Asian neighbors — Japan, Taiwan and South Korea — that have combined economic entrepreneurship with tight political control.

Under Mr. Deng's tutelage, the Communists have abolished Mao's cherished rural communes, returning to private family farming, and the economy has grown 8 percent a year, six times the recent average rate in Eastern Europe.

He has reversed Mao's policy of national self-reliance, opening China to the world so rapidly that its foreign trade has quintupled in the last eight years. This has given Beijing hard-currency earnings that surpass those of the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries combined.

Mr. Deng's retirement from the Central Committee at age 83 was also regarded by

the scholars at the conference as a brilliant coup, helping to force many of his elderly conservative opponents to step down, too. As Hong Yung Lee, a professor of political science at Yale, noted, Mr. Deng has succeeded in reducing the average age of the members of the Central Committee by 14 years.

Half the members of the country's governing body now have college educations and 40 percent have engineering degrees. Until a few years ago, almost all of China's senior leaders were elderly men from peasant backgrounds with little or no education.

### Ominous Signs

Yet as Mr. Deng has moved to give China what he calls "socialism with Chinese characteristics," there are signs that some of his changes are not working as well as he would like. At the Brown conference, the specialists discussed problems in the following areas:

• **Education.** Mr. Deng has given priority to turning out a small number of good scientists and engineers, reversing Mao's egalitarian goal of mass education. Mao's system produced a large number of students, but, Chinese authorities say today, significant numbers of them received a second-rate education.

In fact, the number of high school graduates dropped from 7.2 million in 1979 to 1.96 million in 1985, said Suzanne Pepper, a senior associate of the Universities Field Staff International, a New Hampshire-based research organization. In the same period, the number of high schools declined from 192,152 to 93,221. In part, the change marks a return to the more traditional, elitist Chinese approach to education.

It also reflects the changes brought by the new family farming system. Farmers find they can make more money by keeping their children in the fields rather than letting them go to school.

The 1982 census found that 238 million of the country's one billion people were illiterate or semi-literate. Despite the magnitude of the problem, China ranks 132d out of 149 nations in spending per capita for education, according to a Unesco study, using only about 10 percent of the Government's budget for schooling.

• **Population control.** China's effort to limit families to one child is not working as well as Beijing had earlier claimed. In a speech to the conference, Li Luyi, China's envoy to the United Nations, acknowledged that by the middle of the next century China's population is expected to reach 1.4 to 1.5 billion, 200 to 300 million above the Government's target.

• **Agriculture.** It appears that the enormous jump in output after decollectivization may have been a "one-time gain and they may have reached a plateau," said Nicholas R. Lardy, a professor of economics at the University of Washington.

Grain production leaped from 305 million tons in 1978 to 407 million tons in 1984, an in-

crease equal to the total gain from 1949 to 1978. But in the last three years the grain harvest has dropped or stagnated.

One reason, Dr. Lardy suggested, is the decline in Government investment in agriculture to only 3.3 percent of its budget, the lowest level in the 38 years of Communist rule. In addition, with prices for farm goods still held artificially low by the Government and the costs of the manufactured products needed in agriculture high, many peasants are choosing to go into industry, construction or other work.

### Land Rights

One change in agriculture discussed at the party congress was to give peasants the option of selling their land rights, which at present they are allowed to hold for a maximum of 15 years. This change, it is asserted, might stimulate them to invest in improving their land, rather than using their profits for more food or housing as at present.

• **Industry.** There has been no improvement in industrial productivity since Mr. Deng came to power, Chinese statistics show. He and his chosen successor, Zhao Ziyang, the new General Secretary, have introduced a system that is supposed to replace the cen-

tralized economy, in which factory managers automatically received their allocation of raw materials, capital and workers each year and were only responsible for meeting the annual production quota without regard for costs, quality and profits.

Under the new system, factory managers are supposed to borrow their capital from banks, obtain their own materials, hire and fire workers and go bankrupt if they don't make a profit. Beijing was supposed to lift the freeze on many prices, which have long been fixed to insure that factories make a profit.

But the lid on prices has been only partially lifted because of the widespread fear of inflation, which undermined the Chinese Nationalists in the late 1940's. Moreover, factory managers have been uncomfortable with Mr. Deng's changes, because they mean much less security. And, Dr. Lardy said, many factory workers now worry that their plants might be shut or that they might lose their jobs for poor performance. Under Mao's system, called the "iron rice bowl," their jobs were guaranteed for life.

As an indication of how little has changed in industry, Dr. Lardy said, the number of

state-owned enterprises operating at a loss is 20 percent, down only five percentage points since the changes began in 1979.

Nor has the Government curtailed its high rate of forced savings as the primary means to stimulate growth. In a centralized economy, the state retains a large slice of national income, then reinvests it in more and more factories, with little left over for consumers. Despite Mr. Deng's stated opposition to such a system, Robert F. Dernberger, an economist at the University of Michigan, noted that the rate of forced savings in China is still about 35 percent, double that of any other Communist country.

Whether Mr. Deng's reforms can be pushed through may depend on how well they work in raising living standards. For, contrary to Mao, to whom Communism meant forging a classless society, Mr. Deng has virtually redefined Communism and equated it with prosperity and modernization. "The purpose of socialism is to make the country rich and strong," Mr. Deng remarked several years ago.

To make China rich and strong, in fact, was the rallying cry of patriotic Chinese in the 19th century. But, then, they never had Mr. Deng's political acumen and strength.



Mao Zedong



Deng Xiaoping

Contact/Chuck Fishman

## Enigmatic Signals From South Africa

### Is Mbeki's Release a Prelude to Mandela's Return?

By JOHN D. BATTERSBY

**J**OHANNESBURG — The release earlier this month of Govan A. Mbeki, the black leader imprisoned for 24 years, has already changed the chemistry of South African politics and opened a new debate about the prospect of black unity against the Pretoria Government's divide-and-conquer tactics.

While the 77-year-old former chairman of the outlawed African National Congress was being sheltered at a religious center near Port Elizabeth, there were conflicting signals last week from the Government about the meaning of his release and what might happen next.

Some officials described Mr. Mbeki's release as a step that might pave the way to freedom for Nelson R. Mandela, the "congress leader" whose 25 years in prison have become the very symbol of resistance to minority white rule. But then how to explain why the police surrounded the house of Mr. Mandela's wife, Winnie, at dawn Friday and arrested at least 10 of the youths who accompany her wherever she goes?

Certainly, the raid on Mrs. Mandela's house in the black township of Soweto contrasted with the relative restraint exercised by the police when crowds gathered for Mr. Mbeki's arrival at the Johannesburg airport last weekend and for his other public appearances.

But despite the apparent contradiction, it would make a certain kind of political sense to give Mr. Mandela his freedom on the heels of Mr. Mbeki's release.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Zulu leader, has cited Mr. Mandela's continued incarceration as the main obstacle preventing him from participating in negotiations with President Pieter W. Botha about black political rights. As the leader of six million Zulus and the million-strong Inkatha political movement, Chief Buthelezi is regarded as crucial to the success of a Government plan to set up a national advisory council in which Mr. Botha



Govan A. Mbeki, after release from prison, meeting Winnie N. Mandela, wife of African National Congress leader Nelson R. Mandela.

would discuss what he calls political power-sharing with black representatives.

Mr. Mbeki last week joined anti-apartheid leaders in dismissing the proposed national council as a "dummy institution" and advising black leaders to keep out of it.

If and when Mr. Mandela is released, analysts said, a new tug of war could arise between the congress supporters, who would try to win Zulu backing, and the Government policy of co-optation and coercion based on a more sophisticated adaptation of its divide-and-rule policies. It was disclosed last weekend that Mr. Mbeki had been allowed to hold an hour-long discussion with Mr. Mandela the day he was freed. Mr. Mbeki has said he is confident that the congress leader will be released.

But some analysts regard the decision to free Mr. Mbeki as a compromise between opposing Government

factions that cannot reach a consensus on Mr. Mandela's fate, rather than as a prelude to his release.

"I don't believe that the state is coherent enough to agree on Mr. Mbeki's release as a trial run," said Mark Swilling, a political scientist at Witwatersrand University. It is more likely that the decision about Mr. Mandela has yet to be taken.

He said the Government probably had several possible strategies if Mr. Mandela was finally released. For one, it might be banking on Chief Buthelezi's co-operation in the national council while believing it can smash internal support for the Congress. This, Mr. Swilling said, would be a miscalculation.

Several other analysts agreed. Some have said the Government has underestimated Chief Buthelezi if it thinks he will enter talks with the Government that do not include Mr. Mandela and his colleagues.

Although he holds the congress responsible for much of the violence that has swept the country since 1984, Chief Buthelezi has always stressed his respect for Mr. Mandela. But Mr. Mandela does not seem to feel the same way about the Zulu leader, having set the same conditions for talking to Chief Buthelezi that he has set for meetings with the Government.

Mr. Mbeki's release has strengthened the voice of those calling for the legalization of the African National Congress and immunity for its exiled members.

But reform-minded whites worry that once Mr. Mbeki makes a promised trip to Zambia to consult with the exiled Congress leadership, his contribution to a peaceful solution might be subjugated to the congress commitment to armed struggle as a key component of its strategy to end white rule. Mr. Swilling said he believes that Mr. Mbeki has a potentially important role to play in leading the congress away from armed struggle.

"By choosing to stay in the country, Mbeki has made a choice to pursue political rather than military means," he said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Mbeki's release has won some international approval for the Pretoria Government and demonstrated to its opponents that, after crushing more than two years of dissent, it is able to switch gears and make a gesture to them from a position of strength.

But, for all its sophisticated strategies, Government officials concede that the granting of freedom to Nelson Mandela would take it into unmapped territory, perhaps unleashing forces that it would be hard-pressed to contain.

### A Chronology 75 Years of Rebellion

**1912** — The South African Native National Congress, later renamed the African National Congress, is founded.

**1919** — A.N.C. campaign against the pass laws results in hundreds of arrests.

**1944** — Nelson Mandela elected secretary of newly formed A.N.C. Youth League.

**1945** — A.N.C. calls for abolition of the color bar.

**1949** — A.N.C. calls for noncooperation with the South African Government.

**1960** — Police kill 69 blacks at demonstration at Sharpeville in the Transvaal; A.N.C. calls for one-day strike; Government declares state of emergency and bans the organization, which goes underground.

**1961** — Chief Albert J. Lutuli, A.N.C. President General, receives the Nobel Peace Prize; organization establishes an armed wing, led by Mandela, and begins sabotage campaign.

**1964** — Mandela and Govan A. Mbeki, A.N.C. leader, are sentenced to life in prison for sabotage.

**1986** — Government, after 24 years, lifts restrictions on Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed leader.

**Jan. 28, 1987** — Oliver Tambo, head of exiled A.N.C., meets with Secretary of State Shultz in Washington.

**Nov. 5, 1987** — Mbeki is freed.



## Terrorism: Deaths in Northern Ireland and Discussions of World Violence

## With Latest Bomb, I.R.A. Injures Its Own Cause

By HOWELL RAINES

**T**HE Irish Republican Army rarely second guesses itself about the violent attacks that have claimed hundreds of lives in Northern Ireland in the last 17 years. But after one of its bombs killed 11 people at a memorial service for veterans in Enniskillen last Sunday, the outlawed organization issued its second apology in five years.

The last one came in 1983 when five people died in what the I.R.A. leadership called an unauthorized attack on Harrods department store in London. This time, the I.R.A. blamed the "catastrophic consequences" at Remembrance Day in Enniskillen on the accidental detonation among civilians of a bomb intended for its preferred targets, British army troops and the Royal Ulster Constabulary. British and Irish officials alike denounced the apology as insincere and twisted in its logic.

"These rats are now scurrying for cover in the sewers of their own violence," said Alan Duker, leader of the opposition Fine Gael party in Dublin. Indeed, the I.R.A. apology seemed to have more to do with public relations than remorse. Leaders of the I.R.A. and its political wing, Sinn Féin, recognize that attacks on civilians undermine political support and international sympathy for their campaign to re-unite Britain's six-county province of Northern Ireland with the rest of Ireland.

"Given the fact that the I.R.A. have made terrific ground in this last year, the incident that occurred Sunday was a devastating blow... a major setback," said Jackie Donnelly, a spokesman for Sinn Féin in Belfast.

An unnamed person identified as a senior I.R.A. leader, in an interview with the Independent, a London newspaper, used similar language, saying that while hard-core support in the Roman Catholic areas of Northern Ireland remains solid, the I.R.A.'s standing among sympathizers north and south of the border and with its international support system in the United States and elsewhere would be "just totally devastated."

While I.R.A. supporters normally distrust British newspapers, the organization's own weekly, "Republican News," said the bombing was a "monumental error" that would strengthen the I.R.A.'s opponents.

## Losses of Men and Arms

Virtually no one agrees with Mr. Donnelly's assertion that 1987 has been a good year for the I.R.A. Fifteen of its men have died this year, as compared with five in each of the two previous years. Two weeks ago, the I.R.A. lost its biggest arms shipment ever when the coastal ship Eidsund was seized in France with 150 tons of weapons and ammunition.

Earlier this year in its first attempt to win and occupy seats in the Republic of Ireland parliament, Sinn Féin got only 4.3 percent of the vote in a country to which Northern Ireland's Roman Catholic minority looks for support.

"It has been a bad year, too, for the I.R.A. in its propaganda battle with the British Government. Events such as Enniskillen enable the British to depict the I.R.A. and offshoots such as the Irish National Liberation Army as terrorists, rather than as the freedom-fighting heirs of the movement that joined battle against British control of Ireland in the Easter Rising in Dublin in 1916, an event that moved William Butler Yeats to write of the emerging nation: 'A terrible beauty is born.'"

"Their life is full of miscalculation in political terms," said a British official in outlining Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's plans to sustain the political advantage flowing from the Enniskillen bombing. She is pressing the Irish Prime Minister, Charles Haughey, to support ratification of a new treaty on extradition of terrorists between Ireland and Britain.

Because of traditional Irish suspicions about the British courts, it was expected that Mr. Haughey could delay action when the matter comes before parliament on Dec. 1. Now a powerful opposition coalition is demanding passage.

Mrs. Thatcher has told associates that she will not go along with punitive demands from unionists, such as preventive detention for suspected terrorists, on the grounds that severe repressive measures could swing public opinion back toward the nationalists. Mrs. Thatcher wants to maintain the advantage that the bombers handed her in what Tim Pat Coogan, author of the book "The I.R.A.," calls Northern Ireland's "politics of the last atrocity."

Outrage over Enniskillen, for the moment, has shifted attention away from such Catholic grievances as an unemployment rate in Northern Ireland, which is two times higher for them than the rate for Protestants. The Protestants outnumber the Catholics in the province, by about 900,000 to 600,000. In the Irish Republic, 94 percent of the people are Catholics.

Also, attacks on Catholics by Protestant paramilitary groups are receiving little publicity. So far this week, six Catholics have been wounded by gunfire in Belfast, and security officials warn that the Protestant groups may attempt reprisal bombings in southern Ireland.

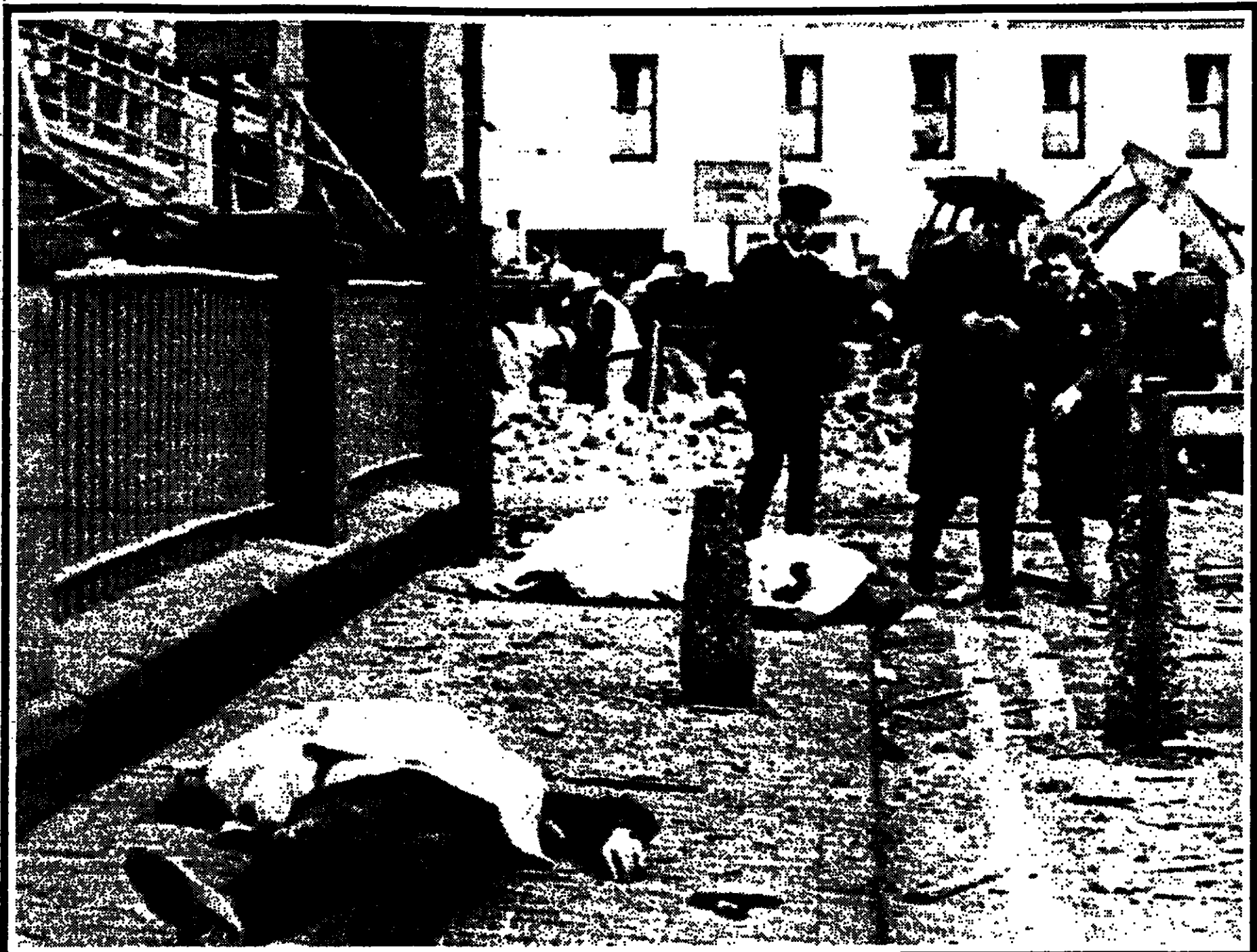
## 'This Pathetic Excuse'

Officials on both sides of the border were on guard over the weekend for renewed violence, since today marks the second anniversary of the Anglo-Irish Agreement, under which London and Dublin are supposed to cooperate to find middle-ground solutions to Northern Ireland's problems. It is opposed by hard-core unionists and nationalists as a threat to their desire to dominate the politics of the province for their separate purposes.

Over the years, nationalists have condemned Protestant assassination squads as random killers and portrayed the I.R.A. as taking care to spare bystanders while aiming selective strikes at the security forces and government officials it regards as foreign occupation forces. In its statement, the I.R.A. tried to preserve that image of itself by saying that the Enniskillen bomb killed civilians because it was triggered at an inopportune moment "by the British Army scanning high frequencies" with electronic bomb detectors. What a British official called "this pathetic excuse" was greeted with a flood of condemnation in London and Dublin.

This exchange illustrates the grimly metaphysical tone of the debates about death in a place that tries to distinguish between justified and unjustified political killings. Meanwhile the statistics mount with an irrefutable authority of their own. Eighty-seven people have died this year on all sides; 52 of them killed by the I.R.A. Since the present cycle of violence began in 1969, the I.R.A. and other republican groups have killed 1,499 people, including a number of their own group done in by feuds or bomb accidents. The Protestant paramilitary groups have killed 659, and the security forces have killed 297.

Politics aside, these figures document what Mr. Coogan, the author, calls an "Anglo-Irish dance of death," and last week, once again, it was hard to argue that such language exaggerates the reality of Ulster.



Blankets cover bodies of civilians killed when a bomb exploded at a service in Enniskillen, Northern Ireland, honoring Britain's war dead.

## Army of Scholars Study Terrorists' Visions

By RICHARD BERNSTEIN

**T**ERRORISM, since it burst anew on the international scene in the early 1970's, particularly in the Middle East, has spawned a small army of researchers and specialists, including government officials, political scientists, journalists, psychologists, and others, trying to understand its causes and the best ways of putting a stop to it. Among the basic questions they are asking are these: What pushes some people over the boundary from dissatisfaction and protest into terrorist activity? Is each terrorist group a case apart, or do they belong to common patterns? Are there things that can be done to identify people who are prone to terrorism and draw them away from the terrorist groups that encourage them? Finally, in a world where the same violent killers are described as terrorists and freedom fighters, what is the most accurate definition of terrorism?

Some scholars, searching for the broadest possible definition, identify it as organized political violence aimed at achieving a psychological effect on an audience much larger than the immediate victims.

All of this was on the agenda at a conference on terrorism in New Mexico last month that drew specialists from the United States and abroad. The conference's purpose was to take stock of research in the field and to determine whether their findings could help policy makers combat terrorism itself.

Here are comments from some of the participants:

## Martha Crenshaw

professor of government, Wesleyan University

The superficial view of terrorism is that it was an isolated phenomenon, that it occurred at random, and that it had no pattern, that there was nothing systematic about it and that no single instance of terrorism had anything in common with any other. It took five years after terrorism began to affect America directly for the U.S. to realize that a consistent response was necessary rather than just an immediate reaction to events. We sort of wished it would go away, and only when there was a big hostage-taking would we begin to devote attention to it.

I insist that studying terrorism reveals common patterns, that terrorist groups have a common strategic conception. You could say, for example, that terrorists today are less discriminate than, say, the Russian revolutionaries of the 19th century, in that the latter generally attacked people whom they held directly responsible for the policies they opposed. Yet, you can see common ground here, in particular in the terrorist's main desire, which is to attract publicity for his cause, to get a global audience. In the 19th century, to attack a head of state shocked all of Europe. No longer. Terrorism always has to shock and surprise, and that leads to innovation. It forces the terrorists to keep thinking of something new.

## Jerrold M. Post

professor of psychiatry and international affairs, George Washington University

Looked at individually, most terrorists are psychologically normal, though, of course, people with certain personality traits are drawn disproportionately to terrorism, particularly those who tend to seek an outside cause for their problems. A significant number of the youths that get involved in terrorism come from broken homes, or they've been involved in juvenile delinquency, or have experienced school or work failure. And, it's really very attractive if you're lonely and suffering to find a group that tells you, "It's not us, it's them. They are the cause of our problems."

Moreover, it follows from that that the solution to their problems is to destroy "them." The terror-prone individual can convince himself not only that it's not immoral to undertake violence, but that it's justified.

This all-or-nothing, black-and-white view of the world is very characteristic. There's no gray zone for terrorists. Moreover, carrying out a kind of fantasy war against society and the Establishment is the most

important part of a terrorist's life, and it is thus very difficult to deter him from it. You cannot hold a club over somebody's head and say, "Stop doing the most important thing you've ever done." It's like asking him to commit suicide.

## John L. P. Thompson

associate research scholar, Center for the Social Sciences, Columbia University

People often wonder if trends in violence are related to trends in hardship, if hardship causes terrorism. If that is true, you should be able to plot the rises and falls in violence and the unemployment rate, which is a measure of hardship, and they should be systematically related. I did this in Northern Ireland for the period 1922 to 1985. But I found that the trends in violence do not seem to be related to trends in hardship at all. There was no systematic correlation.

An alternative hypothesis is that the stimulus to terrorism is political expectations. In Northern Ireland, both the Catholic and Protestant communities have profound political aspirations that are very sincere. And the problem is that they believe them to be defensible in terms of 20th century values, the idea that each ethnic group is entitled to a homeland. It's possible that once you've activated these aspirations, you provoke, by some process that we don't entirely understand, a kind of polarization that becomes impossible to regulate.

## Ariel Murari

psychologist and member, Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies, Tel Aviv

In many cases, chance is perhaps the most important factor in somebody's becoming a terrorist. You just happen to be in bad company. Your brother happens to be associated with terrorists. As far as

nationalist groups are concerned, such as separatist Basques, Palestinians, the Irish, it's often quite simply positive, in terms of the general values of the society, for the individual to be associated with these groups. It's really 'in' to be an insurgent....

To stop terrorism, police work is essential, but not generally sufficient. In some cases it is. Take, for example, the Symbionese Liberation Army some years ago in the U.S. It was a small group with no real routes, with an ideology that looked quite bizarre to 99.99 percent of the American people and could thus be eliminated by pure police action. But in other cases that is not enough because the basic conflict is going to create other expressions, violent expressions, terroristic expressions of discontent.

## David E. Long

State Department anti-terrorism specialist

The question is, how to stop them, and you clearly need a comprehensive, multi-faceted policy. Diplomatic efforts are very important. Unilateral condemnations are never enough. You have to get universal condemnations, so that terrorism will be put into the category of actions that no state, or almost no state, will tolerate. The next element is intelligence. If you don't know who they are, where they are, and when they're likely to strike, you can't stop them. There's just no way to overemphasize the importance of good information, because terrorism by its very nature is secretive. Because terrorism is criminal activity, law enforcement is important, including efforts to beef up extradition treaties to enable terrorists to be brought to the United States for trial even when the terrorist act has been committed overseas. Then, there is the use of force. You have to determine when military force can be used as a tactic to make a political point, such as we did with the bombing raid in Libya. Finally, there is covert action. Terrorism itself is a form of covert action, so if you're going to try to stop it, you've got, at least, to consider covert action yourself.

## Familiar Epithets

## In Moscow, the Fall of a New Soviet Man

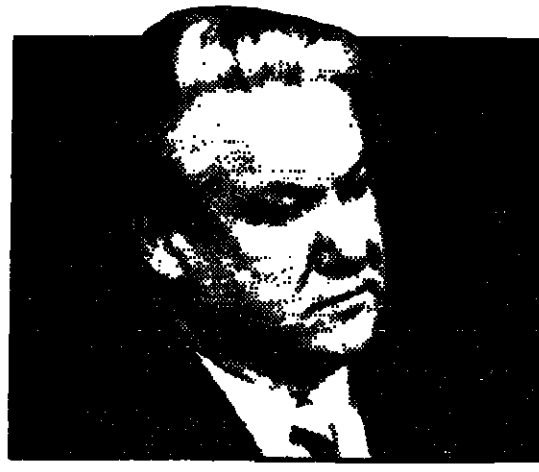
**B**ORIS N. YELTSIN seemed the quintessential new Soviet man, a chest-thumping advocate of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's openness and restructuring and an irrepressible critic of past party failures and hidebound ideology.

So when the Moscow chief of the Communist Party was dismissed and publicly vilified last week, it raised critical questions about the nature of Mr. Gorbachev's leadership as he prepares for his trip to the United States for next month's summit. Is he committed to change, or is he a subtly disguised old-style Kremlin leader? Or is it simply that he has to placate the hard-liners before he can press ahead?

Indeed, there were reminders last week of the classic Soviet purge. Mr. Gorbachev used familiar epithets in his denunciation of his former close ally, accusing him of "major shortcomings" and "political adventurism." The account by Tass, the official news agency, gave Mr. Gorbachev's reconstruction of the Oct. 21 meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee at which Mr. Yeltsin criticized the party leadership and suggested that the economic restructuring was not working.

The affair was reported in the West soon after the momentous meeting, primarily based on accounts provided by unidentified Soviet officials. Although many Muscovites also heard about what happened, it was not reported in the Soviet press until last week. Then, on Friday, Pravda carried denunciations of Mr. Yeltsin by several party leaders.

Adhering to another ritual, Mr. Yeltsin, the first



Boris N. Yeltsin

Gorbachev appointee to be dumped, engaged in abject self-criticism, accusing himself of ambition and arrogance.

At the same time, Mr. Gorbachev's open discussion of the frictions among the top leadership — Mr. Yeltsin was a nonvoting member of the Politburo — was unusual. And, in his denunciation of Mr. Yeltsin, the leader argued that dissent was necessary. "The party must have no areas that are closed to criticism or officials immune against it," he said.

## Battling the Government — and Each Other

## The Two-Woman Opposition in Bangladesh

By STEVEN R. WEISMAN

**A**FTER the police fired on anti-Government protesters here last week, the leading opposition party in Bangladesh scheduled a prayer service for three slain partisans. But its leader was unable to attend. Sheikh Hasina Wajed, the Awami-League's head, is a woman, and Moslem tradition dictates that women be barred from ceremonies for the dead.

The fact that two women lead the splintered opposition movement in Bangladesh, a predominantly Moslem country where women are supposed to stay in the background, underscores the complicated nature of politics in one of the world's poorest, most unstable and most densely populated countries. Mrs. Hasina Wajed and the other opposition figure, Khaleda Zia Rahman, are the daughter and widow respectively of two assassinated leaders of Bangladesh. Their role has produced odd moments in the current unrest. Before last week's protest could spread, Mrs. Hasina Wajed and Mrs. Zia, who are bitter rivals, were placed under house arrest, confined to their homes in Dhaka. In the separate episodes, the arresting officer followed the customary courtesies by assuring them, "Madam, I salute you."

For now, at least, it appears that the Government of President Hussain Mohammed Ershad, who seized power in a military coup in 1982, has been shaken but not threatened by the latest protests. At least six people, including one policeman, were killed, but President Ershad suppressed the violence by banning public demonstrations, arresting more than 1,500 people.

It is generally agreed that Mr. Ershad is not a popular figure, especially in the cities. But some shopkeepers and other Bangladeshis said last week that while they supported Mrs. Hasina Wajed, who is 40 years old, or Mrs. Zia, who is 42, they doubted a woman could run the Government effectively.

In South Asia, dynastic traditions almost guarantee that women will pick up the banner of family members who die or are assassinated. In India, Indira Gandhi, who was killed in 1984, governed after the death of her father, Jawaharlal Nehru. Sri Lanka has been led twice by Siri-



Khaleda Zia Rahman (left) and Sheikh Hasina Wajed lead the splintered political opposition in Bangladesh.

Camera Press/Amr Hassan (Zia); J.S. Pictures/Charles Stewart

mavo Bandaranaike, widow of a Prime Minister killed in 1956. In Pakistan, the opposition leader is Benazir Bhutto, daughter of a leader who was overthrown and executed. Elsewhere in Asia, Corazon C. Aquino, the President of the Philippines, carried on the anti-Marcos struggle after her husband was killed.

Since it broke from Pakistan and became independent in 1971, Bangladesh has experienced a succession of riots, assassinations, coups and natural disasters. Despite the turbulence, it has had only three main leaders.

Mrs. Hasina Wajed reminds many of her charismatic father, Bangladesh's founding Prime Minister, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Sheikh Mujib was the choice of voters in what was then East Pakistan, and his jailing sparked the revolt that created Bangladesh with the in-

tervention of the Indian Army.

Since then, the Awami League, which Mrs. Hasina Wajed now heads, has been identified with India, the Soviet Union, secularism and socialism. In varying degrees, these affiliations have made others in Bangladesh uncomfortable, especially the army. After Sheikh Mujib cracked down on the opposition himself and tried to impose one-party rule, he was murdered in 1975 along with 18 family members, including his sons, brothers and other male relatives. His elder daughter was studying overseas and escaped. Mrs. Hasina Wajed continues to be identified with her father's views and is mistrusted by Islamic fundamentalists, businessmen and those who have Western political leanings or who dislike India. The army was enraged when Sheikh Mujib tried to downgrade its role, and many politicians believe it would not tolerate Mrs. Hasina Wajed's coming to power, even if she won an election, as many think she could.

After Gen. Ziaur Rahman took power in 1975, three months after Sheikh Mujib's murder, the opponents of the Awami League gravitated to him and eventually to his Bangladesh National Party. But, officials said, Mr. Zia alienated the army by trying to relegate it to the sidelines, and he was assassinated in 1981. It fell to his widow to pick up the political pieces, and people who have dealt with Mrs. Zia say she has emerged as the coalition's strongest leader. But the only unifying characteristic of the Bangladesh National Party and its allies was their dislike of the Awami League. Now it is unified against Mr. Ershad, but Mrs. Zia still presides over a coalition ranging from Moslem fundamentalists to Communists. It has been easy for Mr. Ershad to woo away members of the coalition by offering them patronage.

With his own new National Party, Mr. Ershad is apparently trying to do what Mr. Zia tried with the Bangladesh National Party: to create an organization of businessmen, army officers and soldiers, clerics, professionals and other vested interests supporting him because of their dislike of the Awami League and their interest in obtaining jobs and other perquisites. This kind of support may not bring as much comfort to Mr. Ershad as personal popularity would, but experts believe it is the key to his ability to stay in power.

Mrs. Hasina Wajed and Mrs. Zia have agreed to coordinate their anti-Government activities, an accord that many people regard as a potential threat to President Ershad. But few politicians expect the alliance to last. Mr. Ershad's opposition has not developed a platform, and many politicians say that Mrs. Hasina Wajed and Mrs. Zia are symbols more of Bangladesh's past than of its future. Their ascent to leadership is also to some degree a function of a stunted system, in which martial rule has not allowed a new generation of leaders to emerge. Both women may succeed in becoming leaders in their own right. But should Mr. Ershad resign, as they wish him to, their difficulties in attaining power might even grow.

## A 'Rational' Summit



Syrian President Hafez al-Assad (left) and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein (center) at Arab League summit in Amman, Jordan.

## Moderates at Arab Talks Seize the Day

By YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM

**A**S he stepped to the meeting table, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria stumbled into the seat reserved for his rival Baath Party comrade and now bitterest of enemies, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Mr. Hussein looked at Mr. Assad, broke into a smile and said, "You're getting too old, you can't even read." From then on the two men chatted, calmly and amiably by all accounts, as six other Arab heads of state watched with anticipation as the Arab world's most venomous feud seemed to wane.

As it turned out, there was a bit of a thaw between Syria and Iraq, but not much. Among the surprises at the first major Arab summit in five years was the revival of Arab unity — that evergreen hope that always seems to disappear in the fog of contention. An even bigger surprise was how the moderates of the Arab world, such as Jordan and Saudi Arabia, who for years were a wobbly bunch bullied by Syria and Libya, took charge of Arab decision-making here. It was swift and categorical. Libya was dismissed as an insignificant presence and Syria never had a chance to dissent.

And on Wednesday, after four days of summitry, the emergency meeting of heads of state approved a resolution that broke so many conventions that analysts and foreign diplomats were rattled by its force and puzzled by its meaning. The Arab world placed Iran ahead of Israel as a threat to Arab order, stability and territorial integrity. It flung the door wide open to any Arab country that wanted to resume diplomatic ties with Egypt, notwithstanding its 1979 peace agreement with Israel. And, to the evident distress of Yasir Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Arab leaders for the first time in 40 years dropped the Palestinian issue to second-class status.

Above all, the 21 members of the Arab League reorganized their energies to face real problems instead of wrestling with ideological hangups. By any measure it was a sea change in Arab politics. Barring a descent into apathy, or the twists of moodiness, the new energy could affect the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war and very possibly change largely ineffective Arab policies on the Israeli-Palestinian problem. "What the meeting says is that we are finally approaching the world as it is, not as we wish it to be," said Youssef Shirawi, Bahrain's Industry Minister, a somewhat philosophical observer of more than 30 years of Arab summitry. "Rationality has descended. We sat, we talked, we listened. No one postured and we took the decisions we had to make. I think this is the first time a summit conference has had the courage to call a spade a spade."

There were many compelling reasons for the realism. One crucial realization was that Iran presents to the Arab world a danger from within. It is a threat aimed at the very essence of Islam and Arab identity in a way Israel never was. One minister said Israel and its occupation of Arab territories never penetrated the Arab soul. Indeed, it fortified Arab resolve to resist an alien, immigrant presence and there was always the hope that some day occupied land could be recovered. "Egypt did get its land back," he noted. But Iran, which is Moslem but not Arab, is different, he said. "The threat here is to the Arab ego. They are telling our people they are better Moslems than us. It is a danger from within," he said. When King Hussein of Jordan spoke of the Iranian threat to the whole Arab order and its very identity, the minister continued, "the dam busted. Feelings flew out."

The summit also was marked by a certain maturity forged by the bitter taste of pain and misery of widespread war and disorder: the 12-year-old civil war in Lebanon, four wars with Israel since 1948 and the 7-year-old war with Iran. Arabs said the reality of the bloodshed they see daily on television has squeezed out any enthusiasm for posturing in the manner of Libya's leader, Muammar al-Qaddafi, and left little patience for the wily but largely pointless maneuvering of Mr. Arafat.

## Little Room for Arafat

"For better or worse, the Arab world is coming out of adolescence," said Mr. Shirawi of Bahrain. "The leaders who have respect today are those who have endured, improved the quality of life for their people and held the line against real adversity."

This attitude was evident in the almost insulting reception given Libya's representative here, Maj. Abdel Salam Jalloud, his country's second highest official. Mr. Arafat, although he was treated a bit more kindly, also found himself with little room under the new umbrella of Arab realism. Having burned his bridges with King Hussein last year by wavering after agreeing to enter negotiations with Israel, Mr. Arafat was hardly given any time at all by the King. He found little sympathy either among other heads of state. The attitude naturally trickled down. When three reporters presented themselves at the heavily guarded Plaza Hotel in response to one of Mr. Arafat's numerous invitations for press interviews, the tough, impeccably well-dressed Jordanian Bedouin officer in charge of security greeted them with a smirk on his face. "You mean the leader of the Palestinian armies, or is it the leader of the revolution? Sorry, he's gone out." The reporters persisted, asking whether he meant that Mr. Arafat had left the hotel or left the country. "Does it really matter?" the officer responded, breaking into a big smile.

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## The AIDS Secret Worth Keeping

Testing to help curb the AIDS epidemic can be either voluntary or compulsory, but that's a choice only in theory. A compulsory program would drive underground the intravenous drug abusers and gay men who most need to be reached. No wonder public health officials overwhelmingly prefer voluntary tests.

But many potential victims will refuse voluntary testing without safeguards. That's why it becomes steadily more imperative that Congress overcome its hesitancy and guarantee test confidentiality and protection against discrimination.

Anyone found to be infected with the AIDS virus has a compelling interest in keeping that information private. Disclosure may lead to the loss of friends, job, insurance or apartment. Guaranteeing an absolute right to privacy might overcome the resulting deterrent to testing. But an absolute right collides with the right of others to know the test results, like sexual partners, hospital staff and public health officials.

In a few cases, people with the AIDS virus have declined to inform their sexual partners and have forbidden their doctor to do so. Doctors are bound by law and ethics to respect a patient's confidentiality, but courts have held they have a higher duty to warn those whom a patient may specifically endanger. A bill on AIDS testing proposed by Representative Henry Waxman of California would allow physicians to inform a sexual partner, if the patient refuses to do so himself, without incurring state penalties.

Another plausible exception to total confidentiality is for the contact tracing systems that are run by some state health authorities. Tracing and treating a patient's partners has proved effective in

controlling syphilis and venereal disease. With the AIDS virus, there is little treatment yet to offer. Still, informing people that they are infected may save them from infecting others. In Colorado, with a vigorous tracing system, some 27 percent of partners agreeing to be tested were found to have the virus. Although half already knew it, that can in some states be an efficient method of reaching the infected. Tracing programs have long operated with near-perfect confidentiality.

Still, some breaches may be inevitable, as when a patient tells partners who tell others. Hence there's a strong need for laws to deter discrimination against people with AIDS.

The Waxman bill sets up the necessary legal framework in which public health policy and AIDS testing can be most effective. It would enforce confidentiality with strict fines, allowing exceptions for a physician to warn partners and to report cases if required by state law. The bill would also require all centers receiving Federal funds to make anonymous testing available, and bar discrimination against the infected, whether in jobs, housing or government services.

Some Republican members of Mr. Waxman's committee deride these non-discrimination provisions as a gay rights bill. No, it's a public health bill, intended to induce the one million Americans already infected to be tested and counseled before they infect others. The Administration opposes the bill, saying the states' laws suffice. But in many states the protections are too weak and will take years to remedy.

Uniform Federal protections offer the best chance of bringing AIDS under control. Promoting voluntary testing is the way to do so without trampling on individual rights and dignities. It's also the only way that can work.

## Pronouncing on Moscow

It's tempting to see the Boris Yeltsin story as the end of Soviet "new thinking" and a slide back to the days of Stalin's purges. But caution is in order. It's fine to applaud loosening of controls and to condemn the old Soviet ways. It makes little sense, however, to draw profound conclusions about the fate of glasnost, or openness, and perestroika, or reform, on the basis of daily or even monthly events.

The purge comparison seems alluring at first glance: Mr. Yeltsin, the Moscow party chief, criticizes his mentor, Mikhail Gorbachev, for going too slow on reforms. The private critique is leaked to the Western press. After some denials, Mr. Yeltsin comes forward, acknowledges his misdeeds and apologizes. He is dismissed from office, and his detractors quickly line up to point the finger.

But the differences from the Stalinist days are stark. Stalin's victims were accused of many things, all more serious than Mr. Yeltsin's crime of "political immaturity," and "excessive ambition." Nor should anyone expect Mr. Yeltsin's fate to be worse than a far lower job.

The Yeltsin affair is not so much a conclusive

step backward for Mr. Gorbachev's reforms as a stumble. Standing by itself it could simply be read as one man in an authoritarian system being too open and too bold in challenging established leadership. U.S. Presidents have been known to fire cabinet officers who openly attacked them. But the contrast is more in the system than in the act. In the Soviet system the danger is that Mr. Yeltsin's dismissal will have a chilling effect on nascent efforts by the Gorbachev regime to introduce criticism to Soviet society.

Or perhaps the chill is already there. Those who press for change in the Soviet Union are at war with the special interests. Mr. Yeltsin had long ruffled many a bureaucratic feather in the capital of Soviet bureaucracy. Complaints about him were circulating before the party plenum at which he spoke so vehemently. Perhaps the Yeltsin affair shows that when a vigorous and determined reformer is pitted against the bureaucracy, he loses.

The "new" Soviet thinking is new and remarkable; it is also fragile. For the time being, that's the only safe conclusion.

## The Mafia — and the Bigots

Yes there is a Mafia, an organized crime network largely made up of Italian-American mobsters. But Americans haven't yet learned to stop stigmatizing all Italian-Americans because of it. The positive development is that at last — after years of subterranean murmurings — the subject, and the prejudice, can be openly confronted.

This is, in many ways, the decade of Italians. Italian-Americans have achieved new prominence in every field: the auto industry; architecture; politics; the Supreme Court. Yet the stereotypes continue, even as Rudolph Giuliani, United States Attorney of Italian background, relentlessly and successfully prosecutes the Mafia.

Many Americans redden with anger when they hear prejudiced slurs like grasping Jews, violent blacks, lazy Latinos. But slurs and suspicions about Americans of Italian heritage are too often tolerated. Not uncommonly, word of their success is followed by knowing mutters about mob connections. The recent stir over Governor Cuomo offers the latest example.

## Share the Indian Museum

The protracted struggle over the Museum of the American Indian now comes down to a confrontation between Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York and Senator Daniel Inouye of Hawaii. Senator Moynihan leads forces that would put the museum in the old U.S. Custom House in Lower Manhattan. Senator Inouye argues for transfer to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

There's no need for confrontation. The Indian museum's collection is large enough to satisfy both sites.

Senator Moynihan deserves credit for tirelessly working to unite New York's key political figures. Governor Cuomo, Mayor Koch, Attorney General Robert Abrams, Senator Alfonse D'Amato and Representatives Ted Weiss and Charles Rangel — all back a Moynihan bill to give the Custom House at Bowling Green to the museum. The collection now is scattered among three locations in Upper Manhattan and the Bronx. President Reagan has already promised to sign the bill.

But Senator Inouye can block it, just as Senator Moynihan can block the Inouye bill to create a National Museum of the American Indian, based on transfer of the New York collection to Washington.

How to break the stalemate? Senator Inouye suggested the basis for an agreement last month, when he said that he would be willing to see a New York City satellite of his national museum. But why a satellite? The museum was founded here and legally must remain here unless the courts give permission for it to leave. With a facility like the Custom House at their disposal, the museum trustees would be hard put to persuade a judge that they must go elsewhere to find a decent home.

Even so, many of the museum's 1.3 million pieces would remain in storage much of the time. Why not create another place for the museum to show its collection, in Washington, perhaps with rotating exhibits? There is plenty of room for creativity because there is plenty of museum to share.

## Letters

### If Foreign Investment Ends, So Does Our Binge

To the Editor:

You are right in asserting ("Got Ten Dollars for a Cup of Coffee?", editorial, Nov. 8) that Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d "has his priorities right: The risk of high interest rates causing recession exceeds the risk of a falling dollar leading to a punishing inflation." But then, in your discussion of the role of foreign investment in the United States economy, you compound widespread popular confusion.

First, in considering the impact of a 20 percent to 30 percent fall in the dollar, you state this "descent could trigger panic in both the currency and securities markets as dollar investors rush for safer havens." You are correct in suggesting the possibility of panic, although it is important to point out that once the dollar gets where it is going, the panic will end. For it is not a low dollar but the fear the dollar is going lower that motivates investors to try and desert it.

But no matter how much dollar investors rush, they cannot in the aggregate get out of dollars. The stock market offers an appropriate analogy, although here too popular perceptions are incorrect. People in general cannot "get out of the market." For every seller, there is a buyer. Stock values may go down, and it is only in that sense people get out — by losing their investments.

Similarly, the Japanese and other foreigners cannot pull their dollars out as a group. If one Japanese investor pulls out by selling his dollars for yen or any other foreign currency, he simply transfers his dollars to another foreigner — probably Japanese. Indeed the same thing happens if Americans try to move their dollars to safer havens. They give the dollars to someone else; there is no change in the net foreign investment of the United States.

Thus, your concern that "with foreign capital unavailable, the U.S. Treasury would be forced to compete with private investors for scarce savings" is misleading, if not wrong. Foreigners actually hold only a small portion of outstanding Treasury securities, some 12 percent, which is not more than they held four years ago, before our trade deficits exploded. More fundamentally, whenever we run a deficit on current account, we force foreigners to invest in dollars.

The foreign investment or "capital surplus" is the other side of the coin of our current or trade deficit. When we pay the Japanese \$20,000 for a Toyota and they deposit our check, they have invested \$20,000 in the United States. Whether they use the money to buy stocks, bonds or gambling casinos, that investment remains in the United States. The only way they can get it out is to buy our goods, that is, end or reverse the United States trade deficit.

Of course, if foreigners try to take out their dollar investments, they drive down the value of the dollar. That reduces whatever problem we may have in being a "debtor nation"; for our foreign assets become worth more in dollars, perhaps until they exceed the value of foreign invest-

ment in the United States. More important, the lower value of the dollar eventually restores some measure of balance in our trade.

If it doesn't, foreigners continue to invest in the United States. Again, they do it by the very act of selling us more than we buy from them. But if they stop investing in the United States, it means that we are no longer running a trade, or current account, deficit. This is an inescapable arithmetic or accounting identity.

What then of the presumed lack of foreign capital to finance our own investment? It is replaced by our increased income from exports or our funds that previously went to buying imports. And if the increase in our net exports has a substantial multiplier effect in increasing our gross national product and national income, or prevents a recession, there will be all the more capital available to finance a lesser Federal budget deficit and more private investment. For the foreign investment has been paying, dollar for dollar, for our binge in buying foreign goods in excess of what we are selling. If the one ends, so does the other.

ROBERT EISNER  
Evanston, Ill., Nov. 9, 1987

The writer is William R. Kenan Professor of Economics at Northwestern University and president-elect of the American Economic Association.

### Look to Liquidity

To the Editor:

Of the many reasons cited by Wall Street professionals and news analysts for the stock market's dramatic decline, one of the most obvious and most crucial has seldom been men-



tioned: the contraction of liquidity engineered by the Federal Reserve Board during 1987.

This failure to focus on liquidity is the more surprising because it was the huge amount of liquidity previously supplied to the financial system by the Fed that was properly credited, by observers as a driving force in the stock market's historic advance.

After having increased the money supply 13 percent in 1985 and almost 17 percent in 1986, the Fed applied the brakes in 1987: gently at first and then, starting in the spring, with a vengeance. Since late April, the Federal Reserve has effectively shut off the monetary spigot.

### America's Paradoxical Relationship With Drugs

To the Editor:

Although Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg's qualifications for appointment to the United States Supreme Court are unimpressive, his having occasionally smoked marijuana is the worst possible reason for him to be rejected.

Most men and women his age who have studied or taught at our most highly regarded universities have probably committed this "crime" — a crime that is still committed every day by millions of otherwise law-abiding Americans.

If evidence of never having experimented with marijuana is to be a requirement for high office, the pool of talent available for government service will shrink considerably. We may be putting a premium on two types of candidates: those who have shown less curiosity than average, and those who lie and get away with it — an excellent example of the self-defeating

folly of official hypocrisy about marijuana. LESTER GRINSPOON, M.D.  
JAMES B. BAKALAR  
Boston, Nov. 6, 1987

The writers are, respectively, associate professor and lecturer in Harvard Medical School's Psychiatry department.

To the Editor:

"Academic and Parental Pressure" (Topics of The Times, Nov. 2) asks why high school students are under such pressure that they need drugs to relax them for such ordeals as the Scholastic Aptitude Test. These students may also learn the dangerous lesson that using drugs is an acceptable way to deal with life's stresses. Should we be surprised and upset if they then make a habit of turning to alcohol, cocaine or marijuana? How terrible that these children are so nervous; how tragic if they're told a pill is the remedy.

NAOMI L. SIEGEL  
Pittsburgh, Nov. 2, 1987

### Raised Consumer Consciousness Can Lower Credit-Card Interest

To the Editor:

Your preference for early disclosure of all credit-card terms, including interest rates, instead of a federally imposed interest rate cap ("Credit Card Interest, Unmasked," editorial, Oct. 27) appears, at first blush, both logical and reasonable. However, having spent the last few years carefully examining the issues involved, as well as trends in credit-card offerings, I believe it is over-optimistic to think disclosure alone will provide consumers with substantially lower credit-card interest rates.

Yes, consumers should be encouraged to comparison shop for credit cards much as they do for other goods and services. And yes, the kind of disclosures mandated by Representative Charles Schumer's legislation will allow consumers to compare cards and make choices best suited for them. But to think rates will come down once consumers are armed with knowledge about credit terms and conditions ignores that the credit-card industry represents a classic oligarchic market.

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

While more than 1,500 banks offer Visa or Mastercard, less than 1 percent of these banks control 32 percent of the credit-card market. And only 6 percent of these banks control 75 percent of the market. With so few banks holding so great a piece of the market, consumers will be lucky to find many credit-card offerers who respond to pressure for competitive rates.

Moreover, there is evidence that those banks with the lowest interest rates also have the strictest qualification standards. Thus, even if low rates emerge, there is no guarantee that they will be available to young wage earners or other marginal credit risks — the very group you point to as most harmed by a legislative imposition of a cap on interest rates.

Recent New York State legislation

While the residual liquidity from the Fed's strenuous pump priming in 1986 fueled the stock market's advance in the first eight months of 1987, the Fed's zero-growth monetary policy in the last six months was knocking the most critical economic prop out from under the market. Although its decline was exacerbated by program trading, the market was ripe for a fall.

Recognition of the critical role that the Fed's monetary chokehold played holds two critical lessons for government policy makers: (1) The Fed must continue the stimulative policies it adopted in the wake of the market's plunge and ignore those who are braying about the alleged inflationary consequences of monetary easing; (2) with the Damoclean sword of deflation hanging over our heads, it would be lunacy to drain liquidity from the economy through enactment of tax increases.

The market has told us loudly that the critical danger we face is of a deflationary implosion. If its warning is not understood or heeded, Black Monday, frightening as it was, will be a mere precursor of a long period of greater crisis.

ROBERT M. SIEGEL  
New York, Oct. 29, 1987

The writer is a money manager in private practice.

### Don't Laugh at Laffer

To the Editor:

Articles by Anthony Lewis, Daniel P. Moynihan, economists and others are in agreement that Reaganomics is just about a complete failure with our huge budget and trade deficits.

I disagree. Consider the tremendous increase in individual retirement accounts, pension and profit-sharing programs that have taken place in the last few years, and that so many young people are embarking at early ages on money management programs that should guarantee them substantial wealth in their retirement years.

Many of these retirement accounts are tax exempt until the individual reaches the age of 70½. Why not lower this age to 68½? There are billions of tax dollars that would be available. This, together with a spending freeze and a \$5 a barrel oil import fee would significantly reduce the deficit without harming the economy.

Don't laugh at the Laffer curve. We just have to learn how to make better use of it. One final note: the above recommendations would truly be revenue enhancements, not tax increases!

SIDNEY J. BRODY  
Stuebenville, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1987

### The Dream House

To the Editor:

What is happening to the country is what occurs when we go to the movies on a sunny Sunday afternoon. As we step out into the bright light of day, everything we experienced inside the theater instantly turns into fantasy and hallucination. The American people have stepped out of the Reagan movie into the real world again.

WOLF OPPENHEIMER  
New York, Nov. 3, 1987

### An Adoption Proposal

To the Editor:

The publicity surrounding the tragic beating death of 6-year-old Elizabeth Steinberg has no doubt thrown hundreds, if not thousands, of biological parents into fits of anxiety.

This year, the state of Minnesota took a small but important step toward easing the worries of biological parents when it enacted a law requiring that they be informed upon the death of the child they relinquished. It also provides for the person adopted to be notified in the event of a biological parent's death.

Although biological parents and parents by adoption are at odds over many questions of adoption policy, surely both sides would agree on the value of enacting a death notification law, both in New York State and nationally.

ELSA PETERSON  
Member, American Adoption Congress and Adoption Circle  
New York, Nov. 5, 1987

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# Why Say No to 1,500 Warheads?

By Graham Allison  
and Albert Carnesale

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The centerpiece of next month's superpower summit meeting is to be the signing of a treaty eliminating intermediate-range nuclear forces. The public and Congressional debate about ratifying the treaty will greatly influence future arms control efforts and our relations with Europe and the Soviet Union. While informed opinions on the merits of the treaty differ, a few basic considerations can help guide the debate.

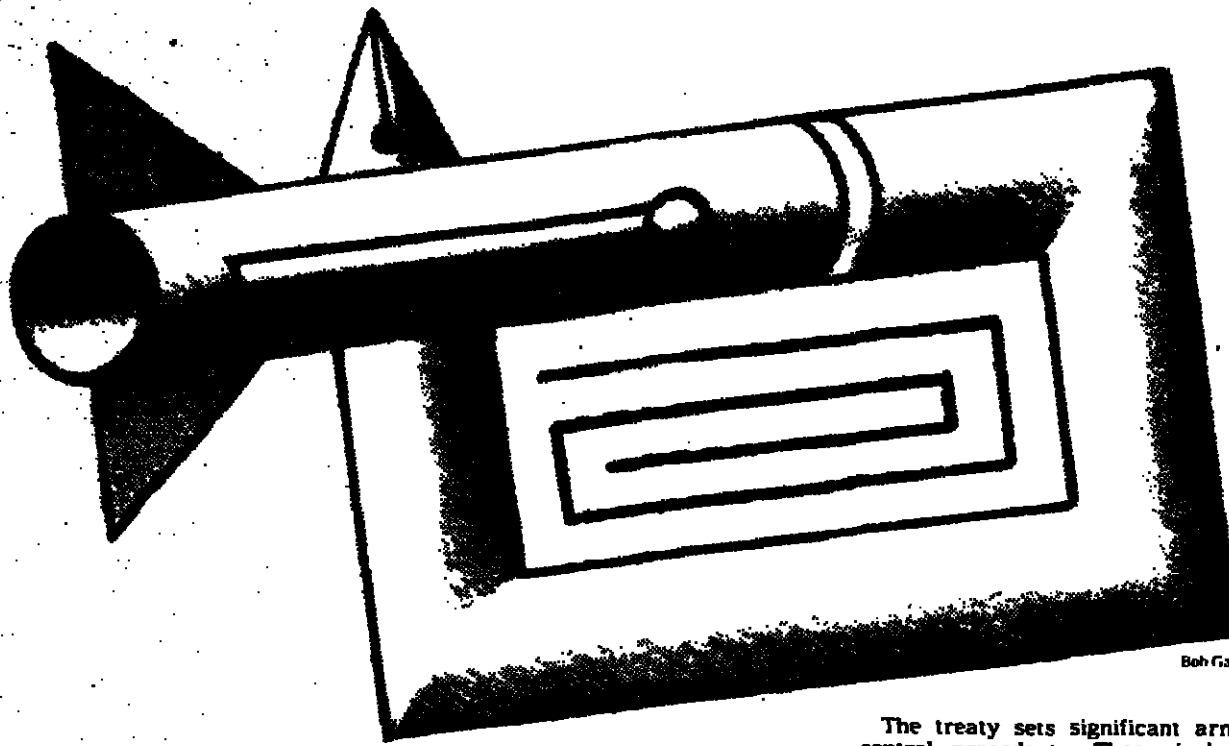
Any assessment that considers only the effects on American forces and ignores the effects on Soviet forces will conclude that the agreement is not in our interest.

Critics of the agreement typically focus on its elimination of about 350 American nuclear warheads on Pershing 2 ballistic missiles and on ground-launched cruise missiles. But they gloss over the required dismantling of more than 1,500 Soviet warheads, and generally forget that British and French nuclear weapons that can strike the Soviet homeland are not affected by the accord.

Imagine that the terms were reversed — that America was trading away more than 1,500 warheads for about 350 on the Soviet side, while permitting Moscow's allies to keep and even expand their own nuclear arsenals, which threaten our territory. No President could expect this deal to be acceptable to the Senate, American people and our allies.

We will have to measure the bene-

Graham Allison and Albert Carnesale are, respectively, the dean and the academic dean of Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.



fits and costs of the treaty in different ways. There will be implications for the military balance, cohesion of the Atlantic alliance, arms control, American-Soviet relations and domestic politics.

Dismantling our intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe would have little military effect. The West would retain more than 4,000 nuclear weapons on the Continent. All targets vulnerable to attack by intermediate-range missiles would also remain vulnerable to attack by other North Atlantic Treaty Organization arms.

Indeed, because the more than 500 Soviet missiles eliminated by the accord need no longer be targeted by

NATO, the pact effectively "destroys" more Soviet targets than could possibly have been attacked by the 350 warheads offered in trade.

As for alliance cohesion, claims that the treaty would decouple America from its European allies are exaggerations. Many ties bind us; Pershing 2's and ground-launched cruise missiles are only two threads in this complex web. At the heart of the alliance lie common values, interests, commitments and trust. The Administration's careless diplomacy in dealing with arms control negotiations has had significant negative consequences in Europe, but the ratification process can repair that damage.

The treaty sets significant arms control precedents. These include eliminating an entire category of modern weapons in which both sides have made major economic and political investments, imposing asymmetric reductions to achieve an equitable end result, establishing strict and intrusive verification provisions, and demonstrating that "arming to parley" can be a successful strategy.

Concluding this agreement would demonstrate to both governments that they can deal productively with each other. This could set the stage for further cooperation. America's credibility can only be strengthened by our demonstrated willingness to take "da" for an answer to our own proposal to eliminate intermediate-range weapons.

President Reagan's signing of the deal would go a long way in again legitimizing arms control as a means of enhancing national security. Proponents of arms control should applaud his apparent conversion.

The elimination of intermediate-range forces carries important implications for conventional forces, battlefield nuclear weapons and some strategic forces. Concluding the accord would focus attention on shortcomings in these other segments of the military balance. Thus, the treaty may provide an opportunity for movement on such pressing problems as the imbalance of conventional forces in Europe.

While the deal amounts to less than many advocates claim, it would remove the threat posed by more than 1,500 Soviet nuclear warheads. That seems clearly worth doing.

seen in a new light, and they seem different — to some people even hideous.

In point of fact, of course, however the problems are labeled, they run inexorably from one administration to the next in much the same form.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, in his Presidential memoir that he tellingly titled "Mandate for Change," reported that in his first moments at his desk in the Oval Office he found locked in a drawer a folder of memorandums left for him by Harry S. Truman, his predecessor, with whom he was barely on speaking terms. The documents dealt with urgent matters that might require immediate action by the new President.

Unbeknownst to the public at large, that is how the White House is passed along from one administration to the next. And each temporary occupant, emboldened by the command he receives from the electorate, can give the problems he inherits no more than his own spin — the modish one that brought him to office.

If the roof should fall in as he works away at his burden, the public must understand that in that moment the job specifications for the chief executive have abruptly changed.

The President, especially when the hour is late, as now is the case, cannot learn new tricks or metamorphose himself into a new kind of man.

There has never been an all-weather President. Even in the circus, the boy who treads the elephant does not suddenly turn into a trapeze artist, however compelling may be the need for one.

The nation's problems are being

## Reagan Can Be Only Reagan

By Henry F. Graff

In the present moment of economic alarm, the public looks to the White House for a dramatic act of leadership as if there is a magic curative stashed away in a secret cave known only to Presidents.

The very people, particularly in the field of finance, shouting frantically for a transforming deed or word only recently applauded the chief executive for giving them full rein, urging all the while, "Let Reagan be Reagan."

The masterly step that they call for today is as unlikely to occur as the President's doing handstands in the rose garden.

National leadership is as much shaped by what the people want as by the chief executive from on high. By the time President Jimmy Carter left office in 1981, many could see, even if few had the temerity to say it aloud, that the nation's power was no longer at its zenith and that political authority in the world had become so diffused that even parts of the so-called third world shared in its exercise.

The Iran hostage crisis must now be seen as the historical marker that made visible the United States' reduced standing in the world, which up to then had only been intimated.

By the 1980 Presidential election,

Henry F. Graff, professor of history at Columbia University, specializes in the Presidency.

### ABROAD AT HOME | Anthony Lewis

## Bob Dole's Problem

SENATOR Robert Dole is a formidable candidate for President: sensible, knowing in the ways of Washington, a conservative who has no time for the fantasies of Reaganomics. He has shed the meanness of the past, showing us instead a man with compassion for the dependent and rejected in society.

But when he formally announced his candidacy last week, there was one sour note, small but irritating. In Iowa, the first key state, television advertising and protesters waving signs objected to his position on South Africa, in particular his support for President Reagan's veto of economic sanctions last year.

Senator Dole was angry. "There's not a racist bone in my body," he said. I am sure he means that. But he has a problem here, a serious one. It is a problem of perceived insensitivity.

Not just on sanctions, but on a series of African issues, Senator Dole has lined up with the extreme right. He joined Jesse Helms in holding up the nomination of a new American ambassador to Mozambique as a way of pressing the Reagan Administration to deal with Renamo, the South African-supported guerrillas who carry out mass murders in Mozambique.

Last summer, in a letter to a Kansas constituent, Senator Dole denounced the African National Congress of South Africa, the outlawed anti-apartheid organization. He said the A.N.C. "espouses 'necklacing,' the gruesome practice of killing suspected Government spies in the black townships by putting burning tires around their necks."

The constituent sent me the letter. I

wrote and asked Senator Dole what the basis was for his statement: Could he please cite an official A.N.C. document or statement that "espoused necklacing"?

Various spokesmen for Senator Dole promised an answer to the question but did not provide one. Finally, last week, a spokesman produced a reply. But it did not cite an official A.N.C. position urging necklacing.

The horror was in fact carried out by angry youths in the townships, not by any A.N.C. policy. There has been no A.N.C. statement espousing necklacing. Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned A.N.C. leader, spoke once

### Playing politics with Africa.

of liberating the country "with our necklaces," but she does not speak for the A.N.C. Oliver Tambo, its president, in an anti-apartheid meeting in Zimbabwe in September called for an end to necklacing killings.

The point of all this is not just that Senator Dole made a rough accusation that he could not back up. It is that he dealt with the A.N.C. and the whole South African situation as a matter of cheap domestic politics. He showed gross insensitivity to a problem that is tragic in human terms and dangerous in international affairs.

"More than any other organization the A.N.C. represents the aspirations of most of South Africa's blacks."

That statement was made by The Economist, the conservative British weekly. Virtually everyone knowledgeable about South Africa agrees. That is why Secretary of State Shultz met Mr. Tambo this year. It is why the South African Government itself has toyed with approaches to the A.N.C. There can be no solution without it.

Beyond that reality there is the deeper truth of Reaganism in South Africa. Black groups, of which the A.N.C. is the oldest, were all peaceful for many years. But they saw blacks killed by the Government, tortured, banned, imprisoned, moved from their homes by the millions. They had no vote, no voice. In the end, they turned to guerrilla activity.

To talk about black protest and violence in South Africa without reference to what brought it on — the long history of official white violence and oppression — is grotesque. How would Bob Dole feel if he and others like him were victims of a political system that deprived him of the most elementary rights for one reason only: his color?

Senator Dole said recently in an interview that "right-wingers who don't want the [Republican] Party to grow, so they kept out the blacks and those kind of folk, probably aren't going to be for me." But he is playing for the support of that extreme right with what he does on Africa.

In today's Republican Party, the radical right has enormous influence in choosing the nominee. But after being nominated it is necessary to be elected — and to govern. Bob Dole understands those realities as well as any politician. But he is not practicing that wisdom when he alienates blacks and others who care about Africa.

### ESSAY | William Safire

## Gulliver's Travails

SINGAPORE Ever since the Wall Street plunge demonstrated the financial world's interdependency, Asian opinion leaders have been viewing the U.S. with the same condescension as the bristly Lilliputians saw big Lemuel Gulliver: an amiable, clumsy giant whose profligacy is awful but whose strength could still prove useful.

More astute Asians, like Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's top man for three decades, remember the predations of imperial Japan and are eager for the U.S. to remain a protective presence in Southeast Asia. He says his "most frightening thought" is that Japan might one day align itself with China or the Soviet Union.

Prime Minister Lee runs a tight ship in his city-state of two and a half million, mainly Chinese. "Death Sentence for Drug Traffickers" is stamped in red on his entry cards. He keeps his air-conditioned oasis near the equator squeaky clean; the planes of Singapore's airline run on time and its stewardesses are, as advertised, beautiful young women.

The drawback is that efficiency is all. Order and stability are placed above political freedom. One example: When the Asian Wall Street Journal refused to run a Government diatribe complaining about some of its non-sycophantic reporting, Mr. Lee diminished his country's free-world stature by sharply restricting the newspaper's circulation. Until this

### Asian surplusniks, take heed.

sort of harassment ends, American tourists and traders will know that this island so often described as a "bastion of free enterprise" is more bastion than free.

This week Mr. Lee, a strategic friend of the U.S., came before the International Herald Tribune's centennial anniversary forum. Some of his perceptions were keen but his misreading of the future was even more instructive:

1. Mr. Lee woke up his fellow Asians with this question: "Why should Americans be paying 7 percent of their G.N.P. to keep Europe and Japan and the rest of the world secure?"

That hits the nail on the head. Unfortunately, Mr. Lee's answer was only to suggest some more local burden shar-

ing. Here is a better answer: A Herculean Asian effort is needed immediately to stimulate local consumption, to open markets to U.S. exports, to stop the profitless selling that delays loss of export market share, and to take up the common defense.

2. The Singaporean saw the White House-Congressional meetings on budget deficit reduction as "ritualistic war dancing on the world stage with the world gripping their seats and saying, 'My money is at stake.'"

With that, Mr. Lee missed the nail and hit his thumb. Instead of joining the world chorus for a panacea of more American self-taxation, Asian leaders should impress each other with the need to cut huge Asian trade surpluses. For too long, America has been a thirsty sponge sopping up their exports and financing their prosperity. Their continued abuse of the Great Sponge will surely lead to world recession; the U.S. can weather such cyclical dips, but the wringing-out will cause upheavals in Asia and the shakeout of surplusniks.

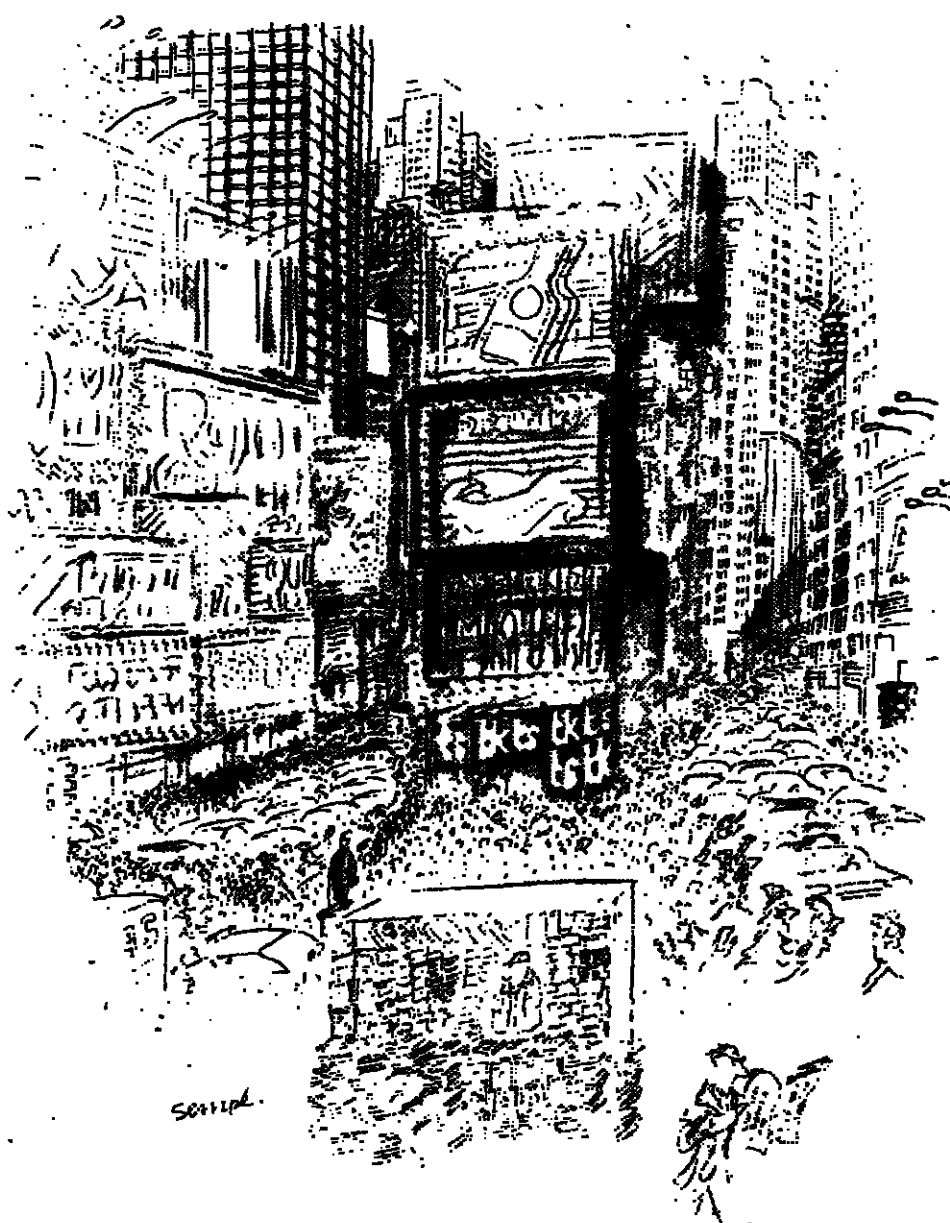
Leaders of one-party or one-and-a-half party demi-democracies cannot comprehend the nature of genuine debate on policy. Americans cutting our deficit are arguing about income redistribution through increased taxation versus growth through reduced Government share of national spending. That is no ritual war dance; autocratic regimes and European elites will have to await a free society's mode of decision making.

3. "Americans may have been great innovators of mass production," the Prime Minister says, "but the Japanese and in their turn the Koreans and the Taiwanese have caught up. There is nothing that is going to be revolutionary that again is going to give the Americans a 10- to 20-year lead on them."

Wrong. America will not balance its payments by competing against producers with a lower standard of living; rather, America will leapfrog today's surplusniks into the coming information revolution.

This goes far beyond making computer hardware. Tomorrow's software geniuses will change the way people work, recreate, travel and think, inviting a burst of ingenuity that will affect civilization more profoundly than the last century's industrial revolution.

What nations will be best equipped to take the lead? Not the lands of the regimented or Asia's legions of technocrats; this computer-induced revolution will be powered by the creative minds that work best in the climate of individual diversity, liberal education and political freedom. A swift generation later, the quick learners of the Pacific Basin will follow.



## Every message is at the mercy of its environment.

Every ad is affected by two forces: the other messages surrounding it, and the editorial environment it appears in.

This editorial and advertising rub-off, separately and together, has the ability to add quality, credibility and integrity to a message. Or subtract from it.

Which is why these times demand The Times. Its editorial environment contrib-

utes to every message it carries. Elevating it, framing it, separating it from the crowd.

The other messages sharing this environment do the same. For among them, they represent the finest products and services in the world.

So maybe, after all these years, McLuhan was right. The medium is the message.

### These times demand The Times.

The New York Times



# Far From the Madding Crowd

From Nashville to San Jose, Pace Theatrical sells Broadway shows like bars of soap.

By DAVID TULLER

VACATION sweepstakes to Tahiti. Robert Goulet at the mall. Ticket giveaways. These are hardly the techniques used to promote Broadway blockbusters. But Spokane and Tulsa are a long way from Times Square, and when Pace Theatrical Group Inc. takes such touring productions as "South Pacific," starring Mr. Goulet, on the road, it uses aggressive marketing tactics — as much as popular tunes — to pack the house.

"Pace knows how to market a Broadway touring show the way it needs to be marketed — like a bar of soap," said Connie Weinstein, associate general manager with K/L Management Inc., a general manager for touring shows, including some of Pace's. "They don't look at it as art for art's sake, but hard-sell it like a consumer product, which may offend some Broadway producers."

However these tactics are viewed, they have put Pace in a position to benefit from the resurgence under way in the Broadway tour business. A five-year-old upstart in a business steeped in tradition, Pace has become the industry's fastest-growing organization. And it is transforming the business with its marketing and its sponsorship relationships with local businesses and arts groups.

"What makes them unique is their drive, their keen interest in financial matters and in every artistic, promotion and production aspect of a show," said Don Craig, manager of Pittsburgh's Heinz Hall, where many touring shows play.

A privately owned company, Pace has set itself apart by becoming both producer and promoter. It runs subscription seasons of four to six shows in 14 cities nationwide, more than any other promoter. Its subscription base has grown from 47,900 in the September 1985-June 1986 season to almost 120,000 now; in those cities, subscriptions had gross receipts of \$25.5 million in the 1986-87 season, up from \$20.6 million the previous year.

To assume greater control over quality, it also co-produces up to a half dozen shows a year in partnership with the handful of other touring show producers, such as Marvin Krauss and Fran and Barry Weissler.

When a show does well, it is doubly sweet for Pace: It shares in the profits as both producer and promoter. "South Pacific," for example, which is scheduled for a 38-week run in 33 cities, cost \$850,000 in initial mounting expenses. But it has been grossing almost \$500,000 a week since opening in late August. Each week, Pace, as a producer, splits about \$90,000 in profits with its co-producers; when the show plays in a city where Pace has a subscription series, Pace, as promoter, splits an average of \$50,000 with local partners.

Much of Pace's success stems from its marketing strategies, which consistently fill its houses and can even turn a marginally successful Broadway show like "The Tap Dance Kid" into a hit on the road. Broadway shows rely heavily on reviews, print advertising and commercials, but touring shows need more than that.

"When we have a one-week run, we can't promote the show with quotes from a review that might not come out till Thursday," said Scott Zeiger, Pace's executive vice president. "Pre-promoting it is the key."

Pace sponsors cross-promotions with television and radio stations, newspapers, airlines, banks, department stores and other local businesses, offering space in the theater programs, placement in advertising, even mentions on the marquee. When "South Pacific" played in Seattle, for example, the marquee said the show was being presented by Seafirst, a local bank, and E.C.I., a local promoter. Pace was not mentioned.

MR. ZEIGER contends that Pace can take an ad budget of \$40,000 and convert it into \$150,000 worth of exposure. The opening of "My One and Only" in Houston recently coincided with Macy's one-year anniversary in the city. Macy's dressed mannequins in outfits from the show and touted an appearance by Tommy Tune, the show's star. With the producers and The Houston Post, Macy's offered free tickets, limousine service and a weekend hotel package for anyone taller than the six-foot six-inch Mr. Tune.

Whenever possible, Pace likes a gimmick to tie in with a show's theme. To hype "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat" in Louisville, Ky., Pace and Embury's, a local retailer, held a sweepstakes for a \$5,000 mink coat. When "Singing in the Rain" played in Nashville, a local television weatherman played a policeman in the famous rain scene.

Pace's track record notwithstanding, its president, Miles Wilkin, acknowledged that some New York producers have labeled such promotions "tacky." But, he said, "Pace does not feel bound by theatrical tradition."

Pace's tactics have earned it the respect of local arts organizations, which co-sponsor Pace's subscription seasons. The Louisville Theatrical Association lost \$150,000 on "Bar-num" and "Evita," two big Broadway hits, in 1981 and 1982, but turned



A rehearsal for 'South Pacific' at Seattle's Paramount Theater, left. Below, unloading props outside of the theater, and promotional ringer put on bottles, for 'Singing in the Rain.'



The New York Times/Doug Wilson

a profit in the 1983-1984 season; its first with Pace.

"Some people might have looked down their noses at Pace's promotional techniques, but they've been successful," said Brad Broker, the association's head. "That's taught me nothing is sacred when it comes to trying ideas for marketing a show."

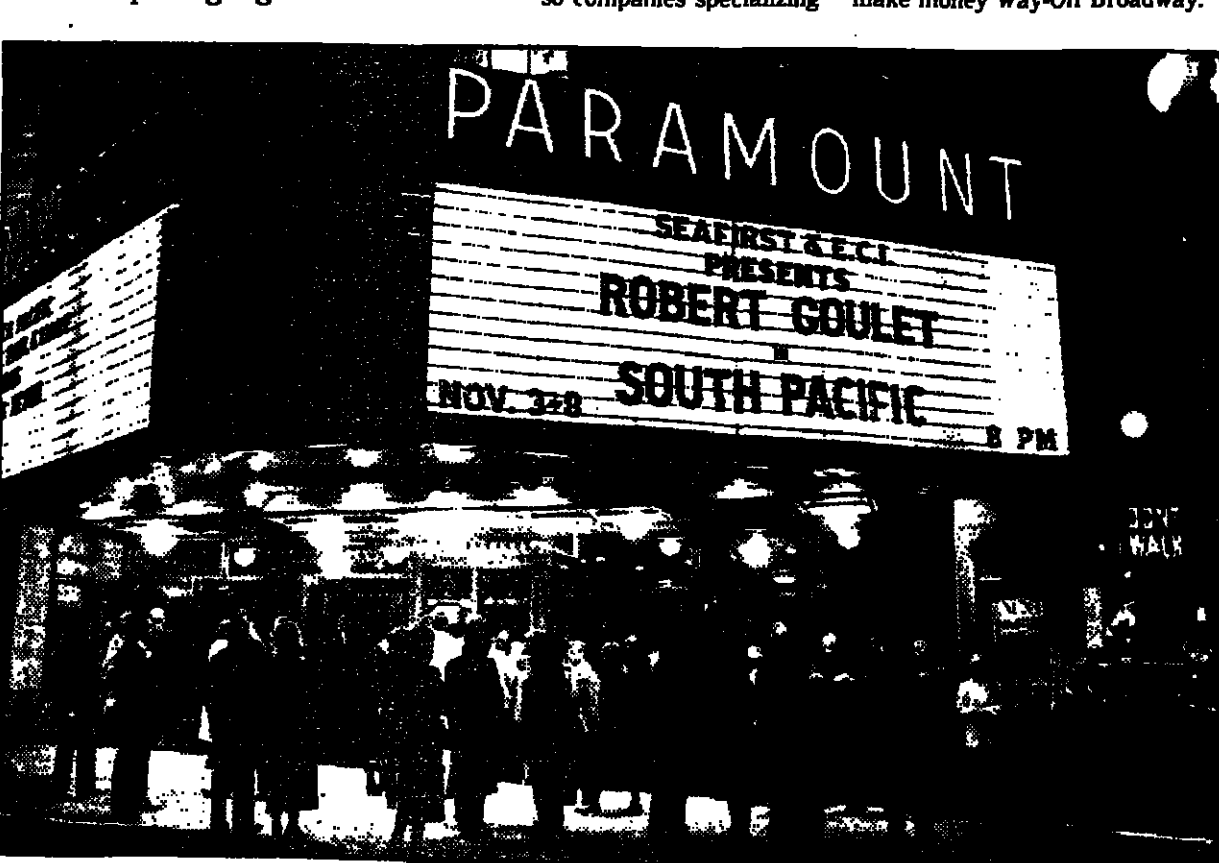
ACCORDING to the League of American Theaters and Producers, touring shows grossed \$224 million from September 1986 to June 1987, up from \$84 million a decade ago. Broadway grosses rose to \$209 million from \$93 million in the same period.

For theater devotees who never make it to Times Square, these shows bring Broadway home. Business



The New York Times

Backstage, checking the wardrobe before the performance, above. Fans gather, below, outside the theater on opening night.



David Tuller is a New York writer.

# The Economy

## WEEK IN BUSINESS

The trade deficit shrank in September, with the value of the nation's imports exceeding that of exports by \$14.1 billion, down \$1.6 billion from August. The September number was at the low end of what had been expected and financial markets were pleased, especially when traders recalled that the "October massacre" began with the release of the August number on Oct. 14. For September, exports grew 3.8 percent, with manufactured goods posting a solid gain. The import side did improve, with a drop of 2.4 percent, but most of that was attributed to declining oil imports, a situation that could be temporary. The differential with Western Europe narrowed sharply and there was a lesser improvement with Japan. The one area of deterioration was with Canada.

Eastern Air Lines will lay off 3,500 employees, about 9 percent of its work force. The move is the tightest squeeze applied so far by Frank Lorenzo, the chairman of the Texas Air Corporation, which bought Eastern a year ago. Eastern officials made it clear that the layoffs were not the end of cost cutting. Analysts said that if Mr. Lorenzo could not get concessions from the unions, he might continue shrinking the airline by selling more planes or shifting assets to his Continental Airlines.

A seesaw week for stocks ended with the Dow Jones industrial average down 24.04 points, to 1,935.01. Traders kept their eye on Washington, tracking the budget deficit talks, the trade deficit numbers and the sometimes-conflicting policy pronouncements on the dollar. Concerns about the dollar's continuing slide to postwar lows produced a 59-point loss in the Dow on Monday but Thursday's trade numbers produced a 61-point rally. The credit markets were relatively stable although short-term interest rates picked up a bit. Gold prices hovered above \$460.

A return to normalcy remained elusive for Wall Street. The Big Board managed, starting Wednesday, to get back to standard hours of 9:30 A.M. to 4 P.M., but it had to deal with a three-day walkout by 1,000 employees. The strikers went back to work Friday but the issues remained unresolved.

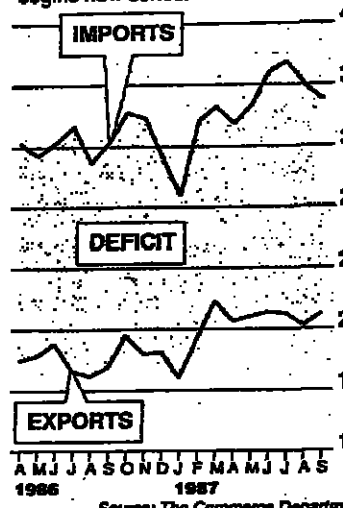
The Southland buyout was put on hold because of the inhospitable environment for junk bonds since the market collapse. The plan had been to sell \$1.5 billion of high-yield debt to complete the \$4.9 billion buyout by the Thompson family, which founded the company known for its 7-Eleven stores. Southland shares plunged \$16.25, to \$51.50, the day the postponement was announced. Arbitrators faced big losses on the estimated 7 million shares they held.

Shareholders in two other buyout situations — CNW and Seaman Furniture — were asked to take junk bonds as part payment so that those deals could be completed.

Wholesale prices fell in October, the first monthly drop since July 1986. The drop of two-tenths of 1 percent came almost entirely from declines in food and energy prices. For the first ten months of the year, whole-

### U.S. Balance of Trade

U.S. exports and imports, in billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted, 1987 begins new series.



sale prices advanced at an annual rate of 3 percent.

Retail sales dropped one-tenth of 1 percent last month, mainly because of a 3.1 percent drop in auto sales. If the auto data is taken out, the October figure would have shown a rise of three-tenths of 1 percent. The weakness in car sales apparently carried into November. For its first 10 days, sales were down 10.1 percent from the 1986 period. But truck sales soared 29.5 percent, putting overall volume ahead by 2.3 percent.

Porsche is suffering from the stock market plunge. The West German maker of expensive sports cars said it would be cutting production because American buyers of luxury goods had become more cautious about their spending. The company had hoped to turn out 48,000 cars in the current production year, but will now trim back to something like 40,000.

Worlds of Wonder needs capital and said it would explore refinancing alternatives, including a merger. The two-year-old toy company had been a high flier with Teddy Ruxpin, a \$70 talking bear, and Lazer Tag. But the toy market turned soft this year, and the California-based company said it lost \$43 million in the latest quarter, on revenues of \$48.7 million. Its share price, which hit \$29 in June 1986, went as low as \$2 last week.

Shearson Lehman lost \$70 million, after taxes, in October with much of that related to its role in the underwriting of the huge British Petroleum offering. First Boston said it had a net loss for the month but would not reveal the size. First Boston also told employees that they "will be hearing a lot more about expense control."

Copper prices surged as supplies fell to their lowest point since the mid-1970's. Producers had cut capacity sharply during price slumps in the early 1980's; production this year has fallen 1 percent while consumption rose 8 percent. Last week, Asarco raised prices twice in one day, to \$1.10 a pound, up 7 cents. Copper's peak price was set in 1974 at \$1.74.

Miscellaneous. The semiconductor industry's leading indicator remained favorable. The book-to-bill ratio in October stood at 1.06, meaning that \$106 worth of product was ordered for every \$100 shipped.

STEVE DODSON.

### The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 13, 1987 (Consolidated)					Standard & Poor's				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg		Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg	
Nas M P	19,337,000	13%	+	1/4	400 Indust	285.9	270.3	281.1	-4.55
AT&T	10,397,700	29%	...		20 Transp	194.5	183.5	188.0	-6.54
Gen El	10,355,100	46	-	1/4	40 Util	105.2	105.2	105.8	-3.50
Bri P	9,766,800	16%	...		40 Financial	23.6	22.5	22.0	-0.66
Hou Ind	9,363,800	30%	-	3/4	500 Stocks	250.4	237.6	245.6	-5.43
Cons Ed	9,259,700	43%	-	1/4					
Avon	9,227,400	24%	-	1/4	Dow Jones				
IBM	8,723,800	121%	+	2 1/4	30 Indust	1983.9	1845.9	1935.0	-24.04
E Kodak	7,916,300	49%	-	1 1/4	20 Transp	789.2	724.2	745.5	-23.29
A Exp	7,360,600	25	...		15 Util	167.0	178.2	181.9	-6.10
Exxon	6,636,900	40%	-	1/4	65 Comb	734.3	688.8	716.7	-14.76
Unisys	6,453,400	32%	+	1/4					
Glaxo	6,036,100	19	+	1/4					
Chrys	6,012,900	24%	-	1/4					
Occ Pet	5,312,700	26%	+	3/4					

MARKET DIARY					The American Stock Exchange				
Advances	Declines	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows	MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED NOV. 13, 1987 (Consolidated)				
329	1,149	873	2,193	147	Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg	
					BAT	2,780,000	7 15-16	+5-16	
					NY Times	1,780,400	29%	-	1/4
					Ech Bay	1,710,600	19%	+	2
					Tex A	1,554,700	13	-	3/4
					Lor Tel	1,283,500	8%	-	1/4
					Wang	1,010,300	11%	-	3/4
					WDG	959,300	13%	-	1 1/4
					Amrad	930,100	29%	-	1/4
					Conqst	791,700	3	+	1/4
					Alca	777,800	25%	+	1/4

VOLUME					MARKET DIARY				
(P.M. New York Close)	Week	Last	Year	To Date	Advances	Declines	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
Total Sales	874,295,382	42,218,794,010			360	491	1,030	3	77
Same Per. 1986	737,005,146	31,007,483,930			360	491	1,030	3	77

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES					VOLUME				
High	Low	Last	Net	Change	(P.M. New York Close)	Week	Last	Year	To Date
193.5	133.6	137.6	-2.44		Total Sales	55,316,915	3,099,091,550		
					Same Per. 1986	54,315,020	2,618,317,944		

New York Stock Exchange					VOLUME				
Indust	186.0	158.8	163.9	-2.57	(P.M. New York Close)	Week	Last	Year	To Date
Transp	119.4	114.8	117.5	-2.95	Total Sales	55,316,915	3,099,091,550		
Util	70.9	69.2	69.8	-1.51	Same Per. 1986	54,315,020	2,618,317,944		
Finance	120.5	116.9	118.8	-2.99					
Composite	139.5	133.6	137.6	-2.44					



# Never a dull moment, even in winter

By WALTER FRANKL  
YOU MAY CONTINUE with plantings of spring-flowering bulbs throughout Israel until the end of the month.

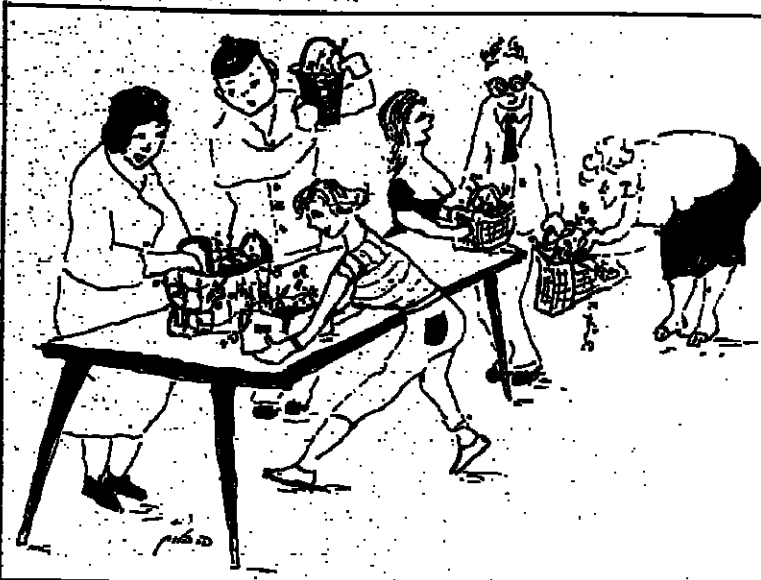
Bulbs are beloved for their beauty, whether the delicate scilla, the grand hyacinth, the flamboyant tulip, the stately lily or the colorful iris. The better we become acquainted with bulbs, the more we appreciate the ease with which they can be used to create satisfying garden color schemes.

The first rule for landscaping with bulbs is to plant the same type together, preferably in clumps of 12 or more, for uniformity of foliage, texture and color, as well as for easy maintenance. Avoid polka-dotting the garden with bulbs. Also resist planting the bulbs into solid-colored lines, since bulbs always look best when closely massed. No one has yet complained of too many active bulbs in bloom.

In our last column we provided you with all you need to know when planting bulbs, and today we continue with the history of the hyacinth, which is especially timely as the municipal gardeners of Jerusalem are just now setting out tens of thousands of hyacinth bulbs, presented by the Dutch Committee of the Friends of Israel. By the spring even a visitor to Jerusalem will be able to admire the symbols of Holland in Israel appearing in the public gardens, in colors of blue, white and red.

A hyacinth with pale blue, bell-shaped flowers on a slender stem, *hyacinthus orientalis* - *yakintol* in Hebrew - grows wild in Israel, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey and the Balkans. This wild flower is the ancestor of the large, flamboyant hyacinths cultivated so widely today. Greek poets of ancient times, including Sappho and Homer, mentioned the hyacinth as a flower that grows in the meadows of the mountains, and it was from these mountains that the first hyacinth bulbs, destined for European gardens, arrived in Italy in the mid-16th century. Around 1565, the Dutch began to grow them and have never since given up. There is a theory that hyacinths might have been brought to France by returning crusaders and found congenial conditions in southern France. Soon hyacinths conquered the European continent and achieved phenomenal popularity in the court of France when Madame Pompadour lauded their form, color and fragrance.

## GARDENER'S CORNER



Bartering surplus plants.

So whether you wish to grow hyacinths indoors on windowsills, or outdoors in flower beds or flower pots - now is the time to start.

"MRS. COHEN!" I called out to my neighbor, "I've got some nice seedlings of laurels for you. I didn't plant them. Maybe they were brought by the rain, wind, or by birds or ants."

"No, thank you," she replied. "I have enough evergreen shrubs in my garden, but if you could give me cuttings of your white geraniums I would appreciate it!"

This was the beginning of our gardening club which numbers about 40 members today and has convened weekly for the last eight years. People bring their surplus seeds, bulbs, plants, cuttings and cactus side-sprouts for exchanging. This bartering business has brought together people of different ages and backgrounds. Discussions and lectures, sometimes illustrated by colored slides, have formed them into a mutually friendly society. Strengthened by a cup of coffee and cake, you can ask questions and learn what and how to plant, fertilize, how to fight plant diseases and much more. Try forming a similar society of amateur gardeners in your vicinity. More such groups will bring people closer and more living beauty to our country.

DON'T MISS the last opportunity

before winter for sowing sweet peas (*Lathyrus odoratus*, *afuna rehani* or *topah rehani* in Hebrew). You can buy seed packages of the "queen of annuals" at any nursery or seed shop and place them near a fence, pergola or other climbing facilities in a two-centimeter deep trench of well-cultivated garden soil, enriched with additions of superphosphate. Sweet peas flower in spring in white, pink, red, purple, blue and mixed colors. They are very fragrant and can reach a height of two-and-a-half metres.

As with all plants of the pea (leguminosae) family, sweet peas have nodules on their roots containing bacteria which are able to utilize atmospheric nitrogen. Members of this family are therefore invaluable for improving nitrogen-deficient soils. Flowers should be picked daily to prolong the flowering season, but if hot weather comes the stems grow shorter and the vines eventually turn yellow. At this stage it is best to discard the plants, without removing their roots which should remain in the soil for their richness in nitrogen.

IN LATE FALL, when lawns become dormant until springtime, garden tools which are not used during that time should be cleaned and stored in a dry place ready for next season. Power equipment such as lawnmowers especially deserves annual maintenance along with other

garden tools. Besides cleaning up the machines, gasoline and oil should be drained, air filters cleaned and spark plugs replaced. Dried soil on hand tools should be removed with a paint scraper or wire brush. Steel wool quickly removes any surface rust.

Yearly sharpening is likewise very important. A sharp tool operates far more easily and efficiently. Take your saws, lawn-mower blades, pruning shears, hoes, hedge clippers, lawn-edge cutters to an experienced scissors grinder at least a month before you anticipate using them again. A good method of keeping tools separate from your neighbor's tools and eliminating any question of ownership is to mark them with paint.

Fall is also the time to take care of your garden hose. A thoroughly drained hose hung neatly in a warm, protected place will certainly outlast an icy, stiff hose exposed to winter cold. Whatever the season, straighten out sharp kinks in hose. Don't leave the hose out in the sun when not in use. Don't leave hose in the drive where it will be run over by cars. Repair all leaks as soon as possible to prevent further damage.

A good mechanic cares for his tools daily and so should a good gardener - especially at season's end.

IT IS HIGHLY advisable to plant perennials as a background to spring-flowering bulbs. They will come into bloom when the bulb flowers are fading. People often ask me for perennials when I plan their gardens as they are under the impression that they are easy to care for. This is not so. You must work with perennials no less than with annuals for best results. They must be kept free of weeds and disease; they must be thinned out after one or two seasons, and they must be fed periodically and watered as one would water annuals in rainless periods. So you must not assume that a perennial border will be maintenance-free simply because it does not require annual replanting.

Gardeners who work with perennials understand that their great advantage is not their durability, but the extraordinary range of color, height, texture and blooming times that they offer. There is no class of plants which can touch them in this respect, and dedicated gardeners can produce lovely results with a modest investment. Ask your nurseryman for perennials which will bloom in late spring and summer.

## TENNIS

### Ivan the Terrible strikes again

LONDON (Reuters) - Ivan Lendl experienced little difficulty in beating Sweden's Anders Jarryd 6-3, 6-2, 7-5 to take the title in the Benson and Hedges indoor tournament at Wembley yesterday.

This victory gave Lendl his seventh title of the year, including the French and U.S. Open championships, and his 69th victory in 76 singles matches. In terms of filthy lucre rather than glory, his tennis since January 1 has earned him \$993,656 in prize money - only 46,344 short of a cool million dollars, not counting his income from endorsements and exhibitions.

Wimbledon champion Pat Cash (twice), Swedish trio Stefan Edberg, Joakim Nyström and Peter Lundgren, American David Pate and Czechoslovak Miloslav Mečíř are the only people who beat Lendl in any match in 1987. Jarryd never looked capable at Wembley of joining that elite club.

Having removed his old nemesis, Henri Leconte, in the semi-finals, Lendl was supremely confident, producing the type of tennis more



POWER - Ivan Lendl blasts Anders Jarryd off the court at Wembley.

points on all but two of Jarryd's service games.

The third set followed a similar path until the eighth game, when, trailing 4-3, Lendl had to stave off three break points before holding serve with the aid of two thudding aces which raised his match tally to nine.

Pat Cash was fined \$1,000 for oversteering during the tournament. The Australian lost his temper over a disputed line call as he went down to Jarryd in the quarter-finals. Henri Leconte was fined \$500 for smashing his racket on the court during his quarter-final against Andre Mansdorf.

In Frankfurt, West Germany, American Tim Mayotte enhanced his claim to a place in next month's eight-man Masters when he strode to a comfortable victory in yesterday's Frankfurt Grand Prix tournament final.

Mayotte, who beat Ecuador's Andrés Gómez 7-6, 6-4, must now hope he has done enough for a berth in the Masters because he does not intend to play in the remaining qualifying events. The Masters starts in New York on December 2.

At the San Paolo Grand Prix in Brazil, local player Luiz Mattar and Jaime Yanga of Peru advanced to the final of the \$104,900 tournament.

Mattar, the fourth seed, disposed of unseeded American Dan Cassidy 6-2, 6-4 in 57 minutes, while Yanga gave second-seeded Jay Berger of the United States a tennis lesson, winning 6-2, 6-1 in 46 minutes.

easily plotted on graph paper. He yielded a mere nine points on serve - including two double faults - in the first two sets, and held break

## Amos flies to Johannesburg

By JACK LEON

Post Sports Reporter  
TEL AVIV - Notwithstanding protests from the Israeli Foreign Ministry, Israeli tennis champion Amos Mansdorf left London for Johannesburg on Saturday, to defend his singles title at this week's \$375,000 South African Open there.

The appeal from the Ministry to Mansdorf not to go to South Africa was read out to Amos in London by his father Ya'akov over the telephone. Mansdorf senior told me the content of the letter, but made no comment. "Ya'akov Mansdorf said."

The Foreign Ministry fears that the appearance of Mansdorf at the Super Series Nabisco Grand Prix tournament would put the spotlight on Israel-South Africa relations, causing Israeli diplomatic damage both in Africa and elsewhere in the world.

Mansdorf - who started last week

ranked 19th in the world - has really entered the elite on the pro-tennis circuit by being named as "Nabisco Grand Prix Player of the Month" for October. The announcement of his award, complete with photo, is prominently displayed in the latest issue of International Tennis Weekly official newspaper of the ATP.

Amos' achievements of winning the ITC Rikis Classic here and then finishing in the following week as runner-up in the Vienna Grand Prix have made him the recipient of the monthly Holiday Inn "You're a Winner" award for October. Mansdorf will receive a \$1,000 gift certificate to be used at any Holiday Inns around the world.

Meanwhile, Israeli No. 2 Gilad Bloom over the weekend reached the men's doubles final with his Spanish Davis Cup partner Javier Sanchez in the \$105,000 Sao Paulo Open. Immediately prior to going to Brazil, Bloom and Shahar Perkis

won the doubles crown at the Ramat Hasharon Grand Prix.

The Jaffa leg of the Franklin and Phillips circuit gets under way today at 8 a.m. at the Israel Tennis Centre court there.

## DAVIS CUP

### Israel to play in Palermo

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV - Israel's first-round World Group Davis Cup tie against Italy will take place outdoors in Palermo, Sicily, from February 5 to 7, the Italian Tennis Association informed its Israeli opposite number last night. The match will be played on red clay courts.

Prior to the match, the Israeli Davis Cup team will undergo 10 days of acclimatization training on indoor red clay courts in Austria.

## BRITISH SOCCER

### Liverpool and United draw

LONDON (Reuters) - Liverpool remained the only unbeaten team in the English First Division after they drew 1-1 with Manchester United in a pulsating match at Old Trafford yesterday.

Former league champions Liverpool stayed second behind Arsenal, but closed the gap to two points - and they have two games in hand over the London club.

Liverpool, having survived testing

pressure while the early exchanges were played at a torrid pace, seized the lead against the run of play after 21 minutes.

Liverpool's Scottish captain Alan Hansen put midfielder Steve McMahon through on the right from where he hooked a superb cross into the box for striker John Aldridge to score with a beautifully-taken header.

United struck back four minutes

after half-time, following a corner from which Viv Anderson headed down for fellow-defender Kevin Moran to scramble the ball to Northern Ireland midfielder Norman Whiteside, who drove it home.

United, now fifth in the table, dominated the closing stages essentially on the strength of their midfield control, but lacked finish. This enabled Liverpool to hang on and to stretch their unbeaten league sequence to 13 games.

## NBA

NEW YORK (AP) - Patrick Ewing's baseline jumper bounced on the rim four times and fell through the basket with 21 seconds left, giving the New York Knicks their first NBA victory of the season, 93-89 over the Milwaukee Bucks.

Ewing had 27 points to lead the Knicks to their first victory under new coach Rick Pitino.

Kenny Walker added 14 points for the Knicks, while Sidney Green had 13 points and 12 rebounds. Terry Cummings paced Milwaukee with 28 points.

Other NBA results on Saturday: Detroit 128, Cleveland 113; Atlanta 104, Philadelphia 83; Indiana 111, Chicago 108; Houston 101, Utah 93; Dallas 127, Portland 116; LA Lakers 118, Golden State 110; Phoenix 124, San Antonio 113; and Denver 130, Sacramento 109.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL - The Associated Press top twenty's results: No. 1 Oklahoma (10-6) beat Missouri 17-13; No. 3 Miami, Fla. (9-0) beat Virginia Tech. 27-13; No. 4 Florida State (9-1-0) beat Furman 41-10; No. 5 UCLA (9-1-0) beat Washington 47-14; No. 6 Syracuse (10-0-0) beat Boston College 45-17; No. 7 Notre Dame (9-1-0) beat No. 11 Alabama 37-6; No. 8 Georgia (7-3-0) lost to No. 12 Auburn 27-11; No. 9 Clemson (9-1-0) beat Maryland 45-16; No. 10 Louisiana State (8-1-1) beat Mississippi State 34-14; No. 13 Alabama (7-3-0) lost to No. 7 Notre Dame 37-6; No. 12 Auburn (8-1-1) beat No. 8 Georgia 27-11; No. 13 Michigan State (7-2-1) beat No. 16 Indiana 27-3; No. 14 South Carolina (7-2-0) beat Wake Forest 30-0; No. 15 Penn State (7-3-0) lost to Pittsburgh 10-0; No. 16 Indiana (7-3-0) lost to No. 13 Michigan State 27-3; No. 17 Oklahoma State (8-2-0) beat Kansas 49-17; No. 18 Tennessee (7-2-1) beat Mississippi 55-13; No. 19 Texas A&M (7-3-0) beat No. 20 Arkansas 14-0.

AUSTRALIAN GRAND PRIX - Gerhard Berger of Austria overcame a virus in head from the first lap in his Ferrari and won yesterday's Australian Grand Prix through the streets of Adelaide.

NHL - Oilers 6, Blues 5; Canadiens 3, Blackhawks 0; Capitals 4, North Stars 1; Islanders 7, Jets 3; Kings 8, Nordiques 7.

## BASKETBALL

Hapoel Tel Aviv beat Hapoel Haifa 89-80 last night at the Ussishkin Stadium in Tel Aviv.

BELGIAN SOCCER - First division results: Waregem 2, Mechelen 0; Molenbeek 3, Leuven 0; Cercle Brugge 2, St. Truiden 0; Beveren 0, Antwerp 0; Ghent 2, Kortrijk 1; Wintering 0, Racing Jet 1; Beerschot 1, Charleroi 1; FC Liege 0, Club Brugge 2; Anderlecht 1, Standard Liege 2.

## Training your pup: consistency is the rule

IF OF the questions I hear most often is when to start training a dog, my people start at about six, but I hold to the idea that the training of a dog is basically a matter of non-traumatic education. I prefer start with the young puppy.

In general, my dogs know all the things I want them to know before age when many people begin. Of course, I am referring specifically to simple things that every dog should know for your comfort and for its safety. This includes walking properly on a leash, sitting and lying down on command and coming when called. Later, you may wish all sorts of things if you wish. House training is one of the first steps, as is wearing a collar and leash. If you don't let a small puppy lie and strain at the leash and drag around when it walks you won't have a bad habit to correct later on. If your dog may never need a slip collar for training.

THE SECRET of house training is anticipating the dog's need to relieve itself. Almost every puppy will go out immediately after waking from a nap, shortly after eating and at the end of a play session. If you manage to anticipate this and

## Furs, fins and feathers

by D'vora Ben Shaul

to praise the puppy when it relieves itself in the proper place, you will have a dog that learns quickly and there will be few occasions for scolding.

Remember, do not, under any circumstances, use the deplorable method of rubbing the puppy's nose in the puddle it made. Nor should you shout at it. And of course, never, never strike it. All this simply frightens the puppy and makes it harder for it to learn.

Speak firmly to the puppy when it makes a mistake, and take it out at once. If you didn't see the accident, ignore it and be more alert next time. Usually, a puppy will start to sniff about in preparation, and you can get it outside in time.

Puppies don't remember their failures very long and scolding over what happened an hour or so ago will only cause confusion. Bear in mind that as the puppy grows older, it will have more control over its

bodily functions. While it is small, it cannot wait very long when the urge is there.

Sometimes a puppy is slow in getting the idea that it has been taken out so that it can relieve itself. If so, you can put the droppings that were made in the wrong place in a plastic bag and deposit them just where you want the dog to make its toilet. The smell of its own droppings will usually get the message across.

It's a good idea anyway to carry a supply of small plastic bags. If you invert one over the hand it is easy to remove any droppings and deposit them in a waste container rather than leaving them to befoul the sidewalks and lawns of your neighborhood. Even if the dog has a fenced garden, you will want to keep it clean.

IF THE PUPPY tugs at the leash, pull it back so that it is walking by you and give the command "heel." Most puppies learn this very quickly after a few times. If the dog is already big, then use a slip-chain collar. Give the command "Heel" and a sharp jerk on the leash that brings the dog back to the proper position. In giving this, or any lesson, be patient, but above all, be consistent. No dog will learn anything but bad habits from being allowed to pull and strain at the collar at one time and being corrected for it at another.

This also goes for general behavior in the house. If rough-and-tumble play is to be kept out of the house, then see to it that all members of the family abide by the rules. The same applies to getting on furniture and such acts. Either you allow it or you don't.

Remember that a small puppy will perhaps play in the living room and it will seem all right. But if it is a large breed, it will soon be big, and roughing it up in the house won't be

nearly so desirable. It is easier to stop bad or unwanted behavior before it becomes a habit.

Many puppies tend to bite when playing. This is natural, but it is not to be encouraged. When a puppy bites, grasp its muzzle firmly and say "No." They will usually abandon this habit if you are consistent.

It is especially important when the puppy plays with children, since both sides of the fracas tend to get somewhat out of control and should be watched, so that neither the child nor the puppy gets hurt.

IF YOU ARE teaching the dog to walk properly on a leash, or anything else, keep the lesson short. Two 5- to 10-minute sessions in a day are far better than one session of half an hour.

As you and the puppy progress, you will want to review the things it already knows at the beginning of each training period. For instance, when it already knows to walk at heel and you move on to teach it to sit on command, you will always start out with walking at heel first. This helps the dog to concentrate on the new lesson.

It is also important at this age to get the puppy acquainted with any other animals in the house. If it is prevented from harassing the cat, for instance, from the start, there will never be any problem about this.

The same goes for another dog: but here, the older dog usually sets the rules and some of them really enjoy playing with the puppy.

I have kept dogs and cats and parrots and monkeys, and once even a pet hedgehog, in the house with no trouble between them. This is also the time to make a firm rule - no cat, anywhere, is to be chased. Do not allow it - keep the pup on leash.

Again, consistency is the rule. Decide what you will allow, and then stick to it.

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Israel has about 1,000 pirate cable stations

## Illegal TV operators making millions

By KEN SCHACHTER

While most viewers are subsisting on a paltry diet of music videos from Channel 2, or squinting at blurry broadcasts from Lebanon and Jordan during Israel's long-running television strike, Harry and Liz are watching the "ninja" wreak havoc.

The lineup of ninjas and Bruce Lee clones on their TV screen is regularly leavened by second-run films like "The Coca-Cola Kid" and racy late-night "blue" movies.

This Rishon LeZion household is one of the estimated 400,000 nationwide linked to "pirate" cable stations wired by subterranean entrepreneurs who have leaped into the gap left while the wheels of government slowly grind out an official cable television policy.

So entrenched have the cable stations become that Harry and Liz (not their real names) now pay their NIS 25 cable fee along with their apartment maintenance payment. That arrangement was worked out after an impostor, posing as an employee of the pirate cable system, toured the neighborhood collecting fees and then, like a ninja, vanished.

The fondest wish of Hollywood film makers and Israeli theatre owners is that the cable stations would do the same. It's estimated that Israel's nearly 1,000 pirate cable stations broadcast movies more than half a million times a year and have yearly sales of about NIS 220 million, just a shade less than the 1986 turnover of Shikun Ovim, one of Israel's leading companies. In terms of pirate cable station penetration, or percentage of subscribing households, Israel leads the world.

But what raises blood pressures among Hollywood producers, where average film production and marketing costs ran to \$24 million in 1986, is that Israeli pirates pay not an agora in royalties. Israeli theatre owners, meanwhile, have seen cinema attendance dip from 23.6 million in 1978 to 14.9 million last year as videos and cable stations proliferated. From January to August of this year, attendance declined 30 per cent compared to 1986. Moviegoing has surged during the television strike, but so have VCR sales (a 215 per cent increase in October compared with the previous month), strengthening demand for another brand of piracy, the bootlegging of video cassettes.

The Motion Picture Association of America estimates that the worldwide sale and rental of counterfeit video cassettes, which also are often

used by pirate cable stations, costs the industry \$1 billion a year.

Shimon Gootfried, a Tel Aviv lawyer who works at a firm representing the MPAA in Israel, charged that most of the profits from enterprises like pirate cable stations and video bootlegging are funnelled into drug trafficking. That view is echoed in a 1985 French Embassy report on pirate cable stations that says the money goes to "la pègre," or the underworld.

Yet, many of the pirates have no other criminal connections, but — like American bootleggers during Prohibition — are determined to fill strong public demand for an illicit product. And some of them do it with panache.

One such entrepreneur runs a thriving illicit video club. His prices (NIS 250 for 50 films) are comparable to legitimate rental clubs, but he spurs demand by clandestinely importing the latest pirate videos from the U.S. Club members merely phone his beeper number, leave a message, and wait for him to deliver first-run films. One current favourite, for example, is "Beverly Hills Cop II" with Eddie Murphy. Through word-of-mouth advertising, he has built a clientele based largely in Ramat Aviv and Ramat Hasharon. But demand for bit videos extends well beyond the Tel Aviv area. Every week a taxi carries a batch of bootleg videos to one customer in Eilat.

Predictably, the legitimate entertainment industry is far from amused. The MPAA has allocated a \$15 million global war chest aimed at thwarting video pirates. Israeli theatre owners, meanwhile, have decided to allot 2.5 per cent of ticket sales for five months, or about \$300,000, toward the same end.

Although many films are copied in Hollywood's own back yard, glitches in overseas distribution also can foil security efforts. Isaac Chuwes, managing director of Seven Stars Film Distribution Ltd., which handles films by Orion, Lorimar and Rank, said that a \$100 bribe to a projectionist can produce a quick videotape copy of films. "It's no big deal," he said. "It takes a half hour."

The report prepared by the French Embassy's commercial and economic counsellor traces the growth of pirate cable stations to a 1983 profit squeeze in bootleg video cassettes. At that point, the report says, some of the pirates, using inexpensive and widely available equipment, diverted their energies to ca-

ble. The cable phenomenon, the report says, started in Haifa and soon spread to Acre, Nahariya, Sfat, Tiberias, Nazareth and Afula.

Nowadays, Haifa and the North remain "the most critical problem," according to attorney Yehuda Liebovitz, who, like Gootfried, works with the MPAA.

"There's no place in Haifa that's not covered by cable TV," he said. Interestingly, Tel Aviv, perhaps because installation costs are higher since many buildings mix offices and residences, remains largely free of cable television. Jerusalem's situation, meanwhile, falls somewhere between Haifa and Tel Aviv.

Israeli politicians and law enforcement officials have been roundly criticized for what's perceived as a lax approach to cable and video piracy. One memo circulated among Israeli theatre owners noted that lawyer Ram Caspi, hired by theatre owners to root out the piracy problem, suggested that Israeli politicians won't act against video pirates unless compelled by pressure from "the highest level" of the U.S. government.

But those hired to battle video and cable pirates also decry the casual attitude of police and the judiciary and outdated laws that sometimes turn prosecutions into farces.

One law dating from the British Mandate provides a maximum six-month sentence and unspecified fine for the seizure of intellectual property. This compares with maximum 5-year sentences in the U.S. and 3-5 year sentences in European countries.

"When the police see the maximum punishment is a half year," said attorney Liebovitz, "for him it's

not serious. It's a joke, so he treats it like a joke."

Indeed, the first jail term for the theft of intellectual property in Israel's history was meted out early this year to the operator of a pirate cable station in Kiryat Gat, he said. The case is under appeal.

That such legal and ethical problems are cropping up lately is less a sign of moral regression than technological advance, said Beth Eress of the Interdisciplinary Centre for Technological Analysis and Forecasting based at Tel Aviv University. "The problem is really a modern problem," she said. "We're talking late '60s. Technology has reached a point where it's almost impossible to tell the difference between the original and a copy."

The debate over "fair use" of material extends from video cassettes to photocopying books to downloading software to capturing television signals with satellite dishes and, as technologies are perfected, she noted, "it's going to get worse."

One uniquely Israeli situation illustrates the thorny legal and ethical questions spawned by such new technologies. Kibbutz households were among the first in Israel to be wired for cable television. Although the stations are unrecognized, the government turns a blind eye, preferring the view that a kibbutz is one household rather than a community.

Said the French Embassy report: "They (the kibbutz stations) theoretically don't have the right to transmit films since their stations aren't recognized and they don't pay rights to producers. There the reality is very far from the theory."

(First in a series on the theft of "intellectual properties" in this country.)

## 'Washington reschedules Egyptian debt'

CAIRO (Reuters) - Egypt and the U.S. signed an agreement on Saturday rescheduling Cairo's civil and military debts to Washington, Egypt's Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported.

The accord made the U.S. — Cairo's biggest creditor — the third of 18 creditor nations to finalize details of debt rescheduling agreed by the so-called Paris Club in May.

France signed an agreement last month and Spain followed in early November.

The Paris Club nations agreed to reschedule eight to 10 billion dollars of Egypt's debt of about \$40 b. over 10 years with five years grace.

Mena did not reveal figures agreed with Washington and U.S. Embassy officials were not immediately available.

Officials said earlier, however, that the two sides negotiated rescheduling of about \$1.6 b.

The two also agreed on the thorny issue of interest rates which will now range between two and seven per cent, Mena quoted Minister of State for International Cooperation Morris Wassef as saying.

West Germany, Australia and Britain are expected to be the next creditor nations to discuss detailed rescheduling.

## Young pioneers flock to Siberia

By CAROL J. WILLIAMS

TYNDA, USSR (AP) - Soviet young people are chasing a development boom into Siberia, braving its frigid hardships in exchange for the chance of a more promising future and higher rewards than those who stay behind.

Heading the call of Komsomol, the Communist Party's youth organization, tens of thousands of university graduates each spring are pledging their first years of work to the taming of Siberia, which together with the Soviet Far East covers 13.7 million square kms — one and a half times the size of the U.S.

Some come for the money. Salaries plus hardship bonuses average 400 rubles \$635 a month, twice the national average for skilled industrial workers.

Others come for the relative freedom they find 4,800 or more kms from Moscow and the bureaucracy that directs industry in the nation's European regions.

But their venture into a resource-rich but dormant land notorious for forced labour camps and penal colonies since the time of the Russian czars — also is a vital part of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's plan to transform the Soviet Union into an economic Superpower as well as a military one.

Economists at the Siberian branch of the Soviet Academy of



Many young faces are now seen on the main streets of Siberian cities. Scene above is in Irkutsk. (AP)

Sciences in Novosibirsk say full exploitation of the region's resources, when more extensively developed, could double the nation's industrial capacity.

While it still isn't a Yuppie lifestyle, 5,000 kms east-southeast of Moscow and just north of Manchuria in China, "it's a good place to start your life, in a new place where you can make a difference," said Vera Grinvald, a hydro-engineer in her mid-30s and a mother of three children.

Despite their higher wages, many of Tynda's new pioneers live in shabby, concrete housing blocks propped on pillars drilled into the permafrost of this frontier boomtown.

Those working on the railroad live in insulated old railroad cars and construction shacks in a sort of circular trailer town that houses nearly half of Tynda's population of 63,000.

A maze of rutted asphalt roads connects hilltop high-rises with a skirt of shantytowns, and in between the buildings are unplanned stretches of ground that freeze solid in winter and become seas of mud in two months of summer.

For active young people, there isn't much to do after work but play basketball or go cross-country skiing.

On the Angara River about 1,210 kms west of Tynda is Ust-Ilimsk, a city that was built exactly from scratch 21 years ago as the site of a hydroelectric plant.

It now has a population of 106,000 and many of its residents are young people.

One is Tatyana Mamatyeva, 29, a deputy director of a dormitory, where the average age of the 578 residents is 28.

She said she came to Ust-Ilimsk six years ago with two other single women from Kazakhstan.

## Shahal to meet with fuel heads on reform

By LISA PERLMAN

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal is to meet tomorrow with the heads of the fuel companies, Paz, Delek and Sonol, and the director-general of the Oil Refineries to discuss implementation of his reform programme in Israel's fuel-supply network.

Shahal expressed the hope that the three companies would cooperate with the Energy Ministry in implementing the reform programme "for the benefit of the economy."

The reform programme is intended to bring about increased efficiency which would result in lower prices for the consumer, Shahal said.

The National Energy Authority (NEA) Friday decided to agree to the reform in two stages. The first, which is to be effective immediately, allows for free trade of up to 30 per cent of imported products.

The residual oil to be sold within that 30 per cent is to have an average sulphur content not exceeding 2.7

per cent, about half a percent less than that permitted today.

The second stage calls for the breaking of the country's fuel-supply monopoly in about 18 months' time, to be replaced by free competition. The NEA also pledged to set up a follow-up unit to monitor the progress of the reform scheme on a regular basis.

The oil sector in Israel is a billion-dollar market this year, according to Energy Ministry officials.

## Kupat Holim spurns deal with pharmacies

By JUDY SIEGEL

Post Science and Health Reporter  
Kupat Holim Clalit members who tend not to buy at private pharmacies. They believe that it would pay for them to provide drugs to members of Kupat Holim Clalit because they would purchase other products for a flat payment of a shekel per prescription.

At present, members of the Histadrut health fund have to go to Kupat Holim pharmacies to get the drugs prescribed by the fund's doctors. Members of the Maccabi, Leumi and Meuhedet funds go to any private pharmacy and pay only, although the prices of the prescribed medication.

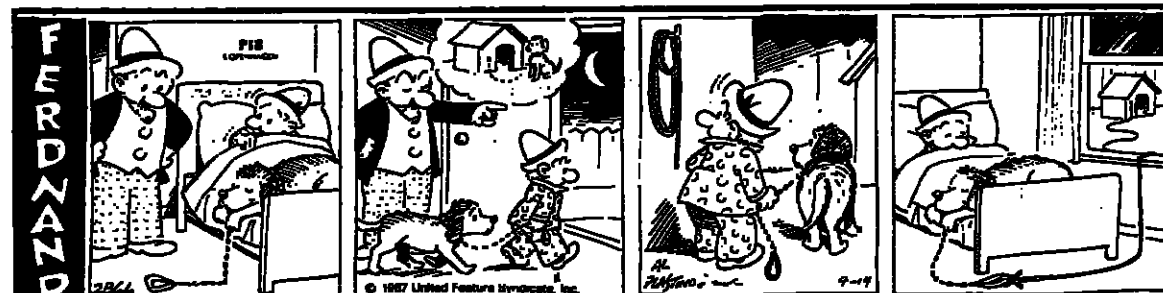
The private pharmacies are eager

to get the business of the masses of Kupat Holim Clalit members who tend not to buy at private pharmacies. They believe that it would pay for them to provide drugs to members of Kupat Holim Clalit because they would purchase other products for a flat payment of a shekel per prescription.

In their letter to Kupat Holim Clalit's management, the pharmacists claimed that Kupat Holim Clalit has pushed for the opening of pharmacies in supermarkets like the Co-op, which would hurt their own business. Kupat Holim Clalit, in recent years had to close a number of its pharmacies because many of its pharmacists have resigned to open their own businesses.

Asked by *The Jerusalem Post* for comment, the Histadrut health fund spokesman said it would not go along with the pharmacists' proposal. "We buy drugs from the manufacturers, and make others ourselves. This means that our drugs cost one-quarter the price charged by private pharmacies. Thus, the pharmacists' proposal is ridiculous," the spokesman said.

If the proposal were implemented, the health fund's drug budget "would triple from NIS120 m. to NIS360 m." The spokesman said he was not aware of Kupat Holim pressure to open private pharmacies in supermarkets. Co-op is also owned by the Histadrut.

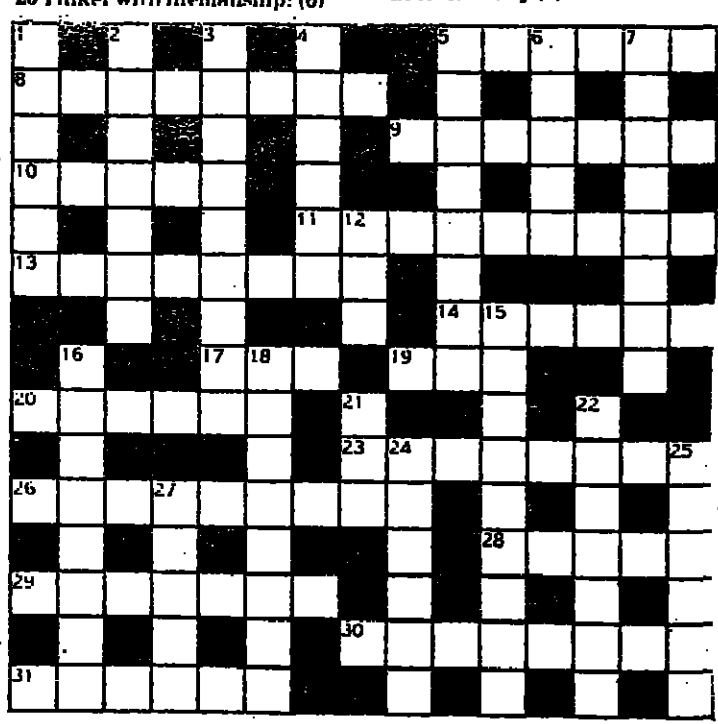


## CROSSWORD

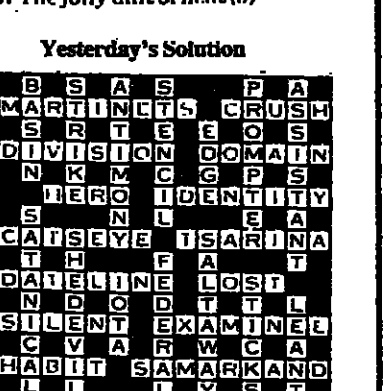
- ACROSS**
- When this cover is on the joint it's a gander! (6)
  - One of the soldiers on the march? (8)
  - Shade, for example, put back? There's resentment here (7)
  - Distribute shares—a good deal. (8)
  - If his heroine could not stand winning (9)
  - Forward perhaps but not one to make passes usually (8)
  - Star, exploding, takes a year to get off-course... (6)
  - ...one brilliant star (3)
  - There's a National Trust worker on the hill (3)
  - Tinker with lifemanship? (6)
  - Beggar blithe at first and more carefree (8)
  - Hip-coat is altered for a nut (9)
  - Impressions of specialist in out-march? (8)
  - Piercer hired out to make muffin (7)
  - This reptile is around no longer (8)
  - Backward talking-bird states intense dislike (8)

## DOWN

- An advisory group sailing? (6)
- Frame for those climbing out of bed? (7)
- Sections of personal columns (9)
- He becomes an aircrew member automatically (6)



- Agitated demonic laughter he chases (8)
- Chaps bent on serving stand-offish sorts? (6)
- Roughly patching evening wear (8)
- Yellow and black sphere (3)
- For the star-struck it provides an opening for a good stare, perhaps (5-4)
- Area of influence for party yes-man (8)
- Nutty biscuits (8)
- Part of kimono billowing reveals sash (3)
- White-collar worker involved in row, perhaps (7)
- Make brief visit for card-game with family (4,2)
- Brighton, say, for repair (6)
- The jolly unit of heat (5)



- QUICK SOLUTION**
- ACROSS: 1 Alley, 4 Gaiter, 9 Lighter, 10 Usual, 11 Rile, 12 Indulge, 13 Act, 14 Dais, 16 Fidy, 18 Sin, 20 Staunch, 21 Cede, 24 Komai, 25 Partial, 26 Mutiny, 27 Match, DOWN: 1 Allure, 2 Leoni, 3 Yeti, 5 Amundsen, 6 Tumbled, 7 Relief, 8 Traut, 13 Ascension, 15 Against, 17 Esteem, 18 Shape, 19 Wealth, 22 Evict, 23 Crum.

## QUICK CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Utter senseless sounds (6)
  - Change (5)
  - Norwegian composer (6)
  - Person of unorthodox opinions (7)
  - Treated animal skins (7)
  - Asset (4)
  - Crust (3)
  - Small duck (4)
  - Poker stake (4)
  - Ship's record (3)
  - Move slowly (4)
  - Free time (7)

- DOWN**
- Roll the eyes (6)
  - Group of regiments (7)
  - Very thin porcelain (6)
  - Land measurement (6)
  - Church tax (5)
  - List of ingredients (6)
  - Nautical map (6)
  - Forbidden (4)
  - Travel industry (7)
  - Whistle-blower (6)
  - Sphere (5)

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Dan Region 761111 Patah Tikva 5221111  
Eilat 72333 Rehovot 451333  
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- Types of Stocks 9:00 a.m.
- Dr. Eliezer Prisman, Bar-Ilan University
- Refreshments 10:00 a.m.
- Trust Funds — Investment Companies — David Tobias 10:30 a.m.
- Finance and Trade Bank Ltd.
- Investment Forecast for the Coming Year 11:30 a.m.
- Zvi Stepak, Manager, Financial Consultancy Company
- Lunch 1:00 p.m.
- Accessory Stock Voting Rights 2:00 p.m.
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